

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 10 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 83 " 76

July 10 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 89 " 80

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.86

2867 日八月五

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

大英七月十日 大英七月十日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

NO MORE GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

GERMANS SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY TO GENERAL BOTHA.

Citizen Army Returning to the Union.

EXPLOSION AT HOUNSLAW POWDER FACTORY.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

FIRE ON LINER CONTROLLED.

July 9, 3.10 a.m.
The fire on board the s.s. Minnehaa has been got under control and the vessel is returning to Halifax.

EARL KITCHENER AT THE GUILDFHALL.

July 9, 3.10 a.m.
A meeting will be addressed by Lord Kitchener at the Guildhall to-day in inauguration of three weeks' recruiting effort in the City. It promises to be a great demonstration in honour of Lord Kitchener. The Territorials will line the streets through which he drives and an overflow meeting will be held in the Guildhall Yard.

BURNING LINER'S CAPTAIN KILLED.

July 9, 6.30 a.m.
The Captain of the Minnehaa, it is reported, has been suffocated by steam.

WAR LOAN: LOCAL BANK'S SUBSCRIPTION.

July 9, 6.30 a.m.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has applied for one and a quarter million pounds sterling in the new war loan.

IMPORTANT ITALIAN CAPTURE.

July 9, 6.30 a.m.
The Italians have captured Podgora a suburb of Goritz, commanding the Isonzo railway bridge after a violent all day battle on Tuesday.

GENERAL GOURAUD EXTENSIVELY INJURED.

July 9, 6.30 a.m.
General Gouraud has arrived in Paris. His right arm was amputated during the voyage from Gallipoli. His right hip has been fractured and his left leg broken.

ENVER PASHA IN COMMAND.

July 9, 6.30 a.m.
The Times correspondent at Mytilene reports that Enver Pasha has replaced the wounded General Liman Sanders in the command at Gallipoli.

GERMAN REPLY NOT YET RECEIVED.

July 9, 6.30 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington learns that President Wilson has decided not to answer Mr. Gerard's request for instructions concerning the tentative draft of the German reply, on the Lusitania question, submitted to him. President Wilson is of the opinion that he cannot enter into any discussion until the note is formally submitted.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

MONTENEGRO AND AUSTRIAN SUBJECTS

July 9, 3.10 a.m.
The Montenegrins are arresting and interning in Montenegro all Austrian agents and subjects in Albania. They expelled the consul and entire staff from Scutari.

HOLLAND'S ARMY PROPOSALS

July 9, 3.10 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that in deference to the wishes of the people the Government has altered the bill extending the Landsturm, making the age limit thirty instead of forty.

THE PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL QUESTION

July 9, 3.10 a.m.
The Scottish Football League has decided to continue Football only on Saturdays.

ITALIAN PRESS AND THE AMALFI

July 9, 3.10 a.m.
The Italian Press emphasises that the lesson from the loss of the Amalfi is that there is a necessity for continuing the fight until the Austrians are expelled from the Dalmatian Coast and the Adriatic becomes an Italian sea.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

July 9, 3.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Capetown reports that the Germans have surrendered absolutely unconditionally. Sir Louis Botha presents an ultimatum to the German commander which expired at ten past yesterday.

HOSTILITIES NOW AT AN END

July 9, 3.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria states that hostilities in South West Africa have now ceased. Practically the whole of the citizen army will return to the Union as quickly as transport will permit.

EXPLOSION IN BRITISH POWDER FACTORY

July 9, 2.10 p.m.
A series of violent explosions occurred in the forenoon at the powder factory at Hounslow and were heard a distance of fifteen miles. Huge columns of smoke were also seen. There are no further details to hand at present.

BOTHA WINS HIS CAMPAIGN

July 9, 11.40 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria states that General Sir Louis Botha has accepted the surrender of the entire German force in South West Africa.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN NEARS END.

July 9, 4.15 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria states that General Louis Botha's flanking columns have reached Tsuneb and Namutoni. They have captured seven hundred and fifty Germans and several field guns. They have also released all the Union prisoners in German hands. The capture or surrender of the remainder of the enemy in the field is expected shortly.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SUBMARINES BAG

July 8, 9.45 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that it is officially announced in Petrograd that the submarine which successfully attacked a German warship (of the Deutschland type) in the Baltic Sea was a British submarine.

ITALIAN AEROPLANES FINE PERFORMANCE

July 9, 3.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome the Italian heavy guns are smashing the fortifications of Corte, while the battle of Lourza is more intense than ever. The communiqué adds that the Italians are making slow but constant progress, especially on the Carso plateau, where they have taken fourteen hundred prisoners.

An Italian dirigible accompanied by aeroplanes indulged in a most lively bombing of the enemy aviation grounds, also destroying the railways. They all returned safely despite a violent bombardment.

AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

July 9, 3.55 p.m.
Reuter's representative at Sebastopol reports that Russian destroyers attacked, near the Bosphorus, a Turkish submarine, which fired a torpedo without result and disappeared when shelled.

Russian warships, after bombarding Zungulda, sank nine ships laden with coal for Constantinople.

Arrivals at Sofia from Constantinople state that the supply of coal has practically ceased and a number of trains are unable to start. The inhabitants are depressed by the convoys of wounded and frequent fires, one of which destroyed 2,500 houses.

British submarines in the Sea of Marmora are interfering with the transport of troops but do not touch passenger ships. A steamer proceeding from Constantinople to Skutari met a submarine on the surface flying the Union Jack. The passengers took panic but the steamer was not molested.

KILLED BY HIGH EXPLOSIVE

July 8, 8.45 p.m.
Captain A. Seamer, an airman who recently received the Military Cross, has been killed at Upavon while experimenting with a high explosive bomb. He was hit with fragments at ninety yards distance.

FRENCH BOAT SINKS SUBMARINE

July 8, 6.25 p.m.
Details are now to hand of the sinking of a German submarine mentioned officially on July 5.

The French patrol boat, Holland, while off Boulogne fired twenty-five shots short range. The submarine was hit and disappeared in a cloud of thick smoke leaving a patch of oil on the surface. She seemed to be of the most recent type.

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK

July 8, 8.15 p.m.
A Rome communiqué states that during a naval reconnaissance in force last night in the upper Adriatic, the cruiser Amalfi was torpedoed and sank at dawn. As the ship listed the crew with admirable discipline were drawn up on deck and gave three cheers for the King before they abandoned the ship. The captain was the last to leave and almost everyone was saved by our ships.

GERMANS VIOLATE AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

July 8, 8.45 p.m.
A message from New York announces that the U.S. Government has taken over the German wireless station at Sayville, which is the only remaining means of communication with Germany. Many complaints have recently been made that messages have been sent which violate American neutrality.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER BILL

July 8, 9.45 p.m.
The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Bill providing for the taking of a national register.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGE IN TURKEY

July 8, 8.25 p.m.
Prince Hohenlohe of Langenburg, a brother-in-law of the King of Romania and a relation of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, replaces Count von Wangenheim as German Ambassador at Constantinople.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

MERCHANTMEN CARRYING ARMS IN SELF-DEFENCE

THE PRINCIPLE

RECOGNISED.

(Refer to Service to the "Telegraph.")

London Received July 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bellairs asked, in view of the German attacks on unarmed merchantmen, that the Government ask the neutral Powers to allow merchantmen, armed for the purposes of defence, with only one gun astern, to trade at their ports; despite the carrying of the gun.

Lord Robert Cecil in reply said that merchantmen of a belligerent Power were entitled by an established and uninterrupted usage to carry and use armament in self-defence.

Several neutral Governments had been communicated with at the outbreak of the war and several more had been approached since, as the circumstances suggested that the principle of merchantmen carrying arms in self-defence had been generally recognised.

British ships so armed had been trading regularly with the various countries since the early stages of the war.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Italians have captured Podgora, in the neighbourhood of Goritz.

General Gouraud, who has had his right arm amputated, has arrived in Paris.

The Times' correspondent at Mytilene says that Enver Pasha has been replaced.

The Germans in South West Africa have surrendered unconditionally to General Botha.

Violent explosions were heard yesterday morning coming from the powder factory at Hounslow.

Earl Kitchener has visited the Guildhall and received an enthusiastic reception in the City.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has applied for a million and a quarter sterling War Loan stock.

Hostilities in South West Africa have entirely ceased and the British troops are returning to the Union.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson has decided not to answer the request of the American Ambassador in Berlin for instructions concerning a tentative draft of the German Reply in connection with the Lusitania.

Enver Pasha is now in command at Gallipoli.

The fire on board the s.s. Minnehaa has been put out.

The Montenegrins are attacking the Austrians in Albania.

The age limit for the Holland Landsturm has been reduced from forty to thirty.

In the House of Commons it has been announced that British ships armed for self-defence have been trading since the early months of the war.

NEWS

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, July 12.

Extraordinary General meeting
H.K. Chamber of Commerce
New Government Building noon.

NOTICES

THE
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER.
AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZE.

AT THE PANAMA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER WAS AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE. THIS IS THE HIGHEST AND ONLY AWARD FOR TYPEWRITERS.

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"THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY."
CHINA, HONGKONG & JAPAN.

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CAN Be Cured.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY
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DAI NIPPON BREWERY

OBtainable everywhere

SOLE AGENTS,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 28th Jan. 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

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MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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FOR SALE.
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HOTELS.

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AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914. J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL:

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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FRANK L. COOKE,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

Private Hotel, Residential only.

OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists and Local Residents, being most Centrally situated. Special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c., No Extras.

Inspection cordially invited; full particulars may be obtained either on the premises or

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Tel. 909.

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BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP-TO-DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix." THE MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

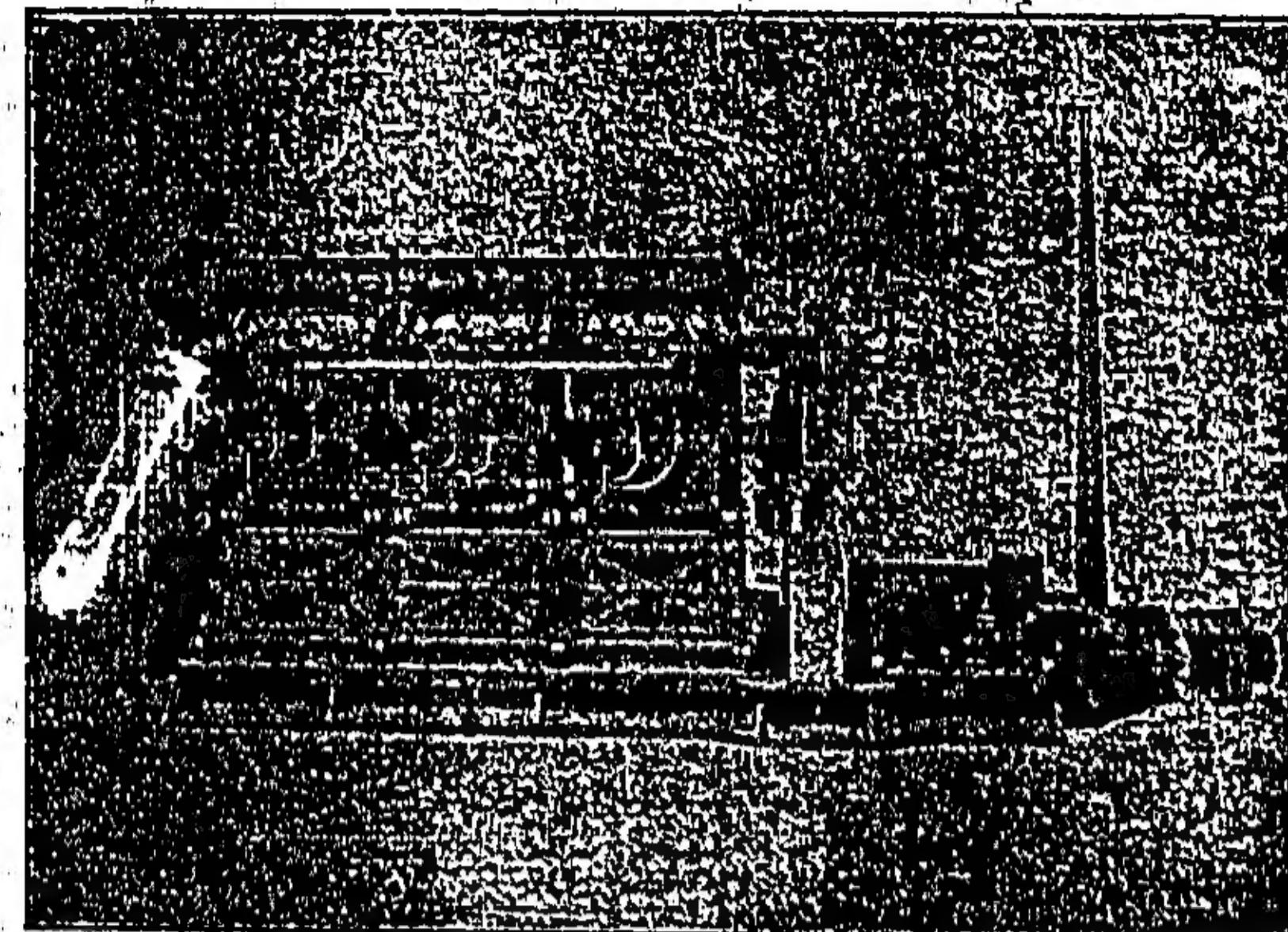
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL
Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central, Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

NOTICES

THE PENTA KEROSENE MOTOR.



36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR

MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL FOR
STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE
PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.
DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA, LTD.
YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR).

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Cost of War.

The figures published on Friday of the huge toll France has already paid in repelling the German invaders are truly eloquent, far more so than if a lengthy official announcement were made with a wealth of detail. The figures sadden one when we realize that 300,000 men are missing—the majority probably prisoners in Germany—the wounded total 700,000, and the dead heroes number 400,000. Dearly is victory being bought, but the confidence of the French and the allies, is unshaken. The flower of the manhood of the nations is being sacrificed, but it is not in vain, for posterity will benefit and be truly grateful for the assurance of peace. The end is not yet, the roll of heroic dead is incomplete, but our success is certain, for the heart and will of the allied nations are with the battalions in the field and with the men afloat.

Daily Press.

Victory by Extermination.

If the statements published as to the treatment of prisoners in Germany be true, this is more than the men who fall into the hands of the Germans can expect. Whether war proves anything may be a matter of argument. Whether it shows superior virility on the part of the conquerors, or whether it merely shows their superior cunning. It may be that war, in the present state of civilization, is the only means available for preventing that unevenness of development which has proved a source of ruin to so many States in the past. If the creation of a very rich and a very poor class, of a highly educated and a grossly ignorant, of an extremely broad-minded and an extremely bigoted are detrimental to the balance of a State, so it may not unfairly be concluded that unevenness of development among races is as great a source of evil. Indeed, we have only to remember the relative positions of Turkey and the Balkan States to find a striking instance. From this point of view war is a social disease arising from the tendency of civilization to work unevenly. War, however, cannot elevate; it can only draw the combatants down to the level of the lowest—or even lower if we agree that in modern warfare we have resorted to the methods of the savage, victory by extermination.

China Mail.

The Future of Belgium.

Socialist opinion seems to be rather a thorn in the side of the military authorities in Germany, for the Social-Democratic press have come out strongly against any proposal to annex Belgium to the German Empire. A recent speech of Dr. Dernburg seems to have caused some trouble in the Fatherland, as he appeared to intimate that while "Belgium can not be given up" now, yet under certain conditions Belgium might acquire her freedom if England would compensate Germany in other directions, and the Socialist press supported him. Results followed which was not consoling to the advocates of Belgian nationality. According to the Berlin Vorwärts the Dortmund Arbeiter Zeitung was placed under preventive censorship for attacking those who considered the annexation of Belgium imperative, and the Vorwärts states that the official notice of censorship ran, in part: "Attacks on wide circles of people who consider the annexation of Belgium to the German Empire as necessary in the interests of the Fatherland, as in your article, 'The Future of Belgium,' are forbidden."

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Olives Instant Remedy

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,

NASAL CATARRH, OR

ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy

aorative power that is simply unequalled.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Tourists.
Canada is endeavouring to get the stream of American tourists who now undoubtedly will avoid Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway announces already that Canadian inspectors on the frontiers have been ordered not to import the Americans.

A Catholic Field Bishop.
Rome, Jun. 6.—To-night the *Osservatore Romano* publishes the Papal Decree instituting the new post of field bishop, having authority to appoint chaplains of the land and sea forces to bless flags and direct the spiritual organization during the war. The first nominee is Monsignor Angelo Bartolomasi.

Interesting Wedding.
Mr. P. U. G. Wooller, of Messrs. Whitesway Laird & Co., Penang, has been married to Miss Josephine (Catherine) Aeria, daughter of Mr. Aurielus Aeria. The wedding was solemnized at the Church of the Assumption, the Rev. L. M. Duvelles officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Cecil Aeria, of the Supreme Court, Penang, and was attended by her cousin, Miss Connie Aeria, as bride-maid. Miss Ira Aeria was the flower girl. Mr. F. W. Pace, of the Government Wharves, was the best-man.

Chinese Law Students.
The result is published of the Trinity Examination of students of the Inn of Court, held in Lincoln's Inn Hall on May 17 to 21. The entry was much smaller than usual. Amongst the students passed in Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) and Legal History were, in Class II: Yew Koh Leong, Inner Temple, and Nai Wongse, Gray's Inn. Amongst those in Class III, was Shook Lin Yong, Inner Temple. Those who passed the final examination included Hin Seng, Che, Gray's Inn; Muung Kyaw U, Gray's Inn; Tz Fong Lin, Middle Temple; Cheng Ee Lim, Lincoln's Inn; and Yau Sun Tien, Inner Temple.

Ceylon Association.
The report of the Ceylon Association in London shows a membership of 320 against 219 last year. The financial position is much improved, subscriptions amounting to £571. In pursuance of the report of the special committee appointed to consider how to increase the usefulness of the association, notice has been given of official resolutions for the meeting on the 23rd, raising the subscription of companies to £33, and amalgamating the Executive and Tea and Produce Committees, placing the appointment of the secretary in the hands of the committee and recommending that the retiring secretary, Mr. Martin Leake, be made an honorary life member.

Straits Chinese Physical Culturists.

The tenth half-yearly general meeting of the Straits Chinese Physical Culturists was held last week at Tanjong Katong, Singapore, there being a large attendance of members. The accounts, having been passed, the following were elected officers for the ensuing six months with effect from July 1:—President, Mr. C. C. Watt; vice-presidents, Messrs. C. K. Yeow and C. H. Guan; hon. secretary, Mr. C. S. Kiong; hon. treasurer, Mr. C. C. John; hon. auditor, Mr. L. K. Beng; committee, Messrs. C. H. Leong, C. S. Tee, Y. A. Lek, O. Y. Teck, L. K. Watt and T. G. Lek. First and second prizes were awarded to Messrs. Y. A. Seng and L. B. Chee respectively for regular attendance during the first half of 1915.

Exploring an Arctic Island.
Reykjavik, May 20.—A company with considerable capital has just been formed here for the purpose of exploiting the island of Jan-Mayen, situated in the Arctic Ocean, between Iceland and Spitzbergen. A vessel is being sent to the island this summer, and it is believed that a big harvest will be reaped from the enormous masses of drift wood with which the shores of the island are thickly covered and from the numerous foxes which are found on the land and whose skins at the present moment fetch good prices. Jan-Mayen has never been taken possession of by any nation, and is uninhabited.

Central News.

NOTICE.

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TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

WHY PRZEMYSŁ WAS
EVACUATED

Russian Forces Concentrated to
the East.

June 4.
An official Russian statement with regard to the fall of Przemyśl shows that the town, having "served its purpose," was evacuated and the war material captured from the Austrians and the last of the batteries removed. The evacuation is declared to have been necessary, as its possession proved a handicap to the troops facing the enemy advance on the San.

The Russians now occupy a more concentrated position to the east of Przemyśl, the name of which by the way signifies "overthrow."

German troops (apparently Bavarian) having stormed the last of the Russian positions on the north were the first to enter the town. Only two and a half hours later the Austrians entered from the south and west and met in the market square.

It is stated by Austrian papers that the Russians are preparing to evacuate Lemberg, and the Petrograd communiqué admits that the enemy forces advancing from Stry are making progress. The latest German report says they are at a point about 25 miles south of Lemberg.

The Russians have, however, gained a notable success on the left bank of the Lower San, where they have pierced the enemy's line, and captured an important fortified position, taking 4,000 prisoners, and almost annihilating three Tyrolean regiments.

Russian Explanation.

Petrograd, Tuesday.
On June 1 the battle in Galicia continued with undiminished desperation on the whole front between the Visula and the Nidworna region.

On the left bank of the Lower San our troops, after a powerful advance, finally, on the 2nd, pierced the enemy's line, and captured an important position which the enemy had fortified in the region of Roudnik, where we took about 4,000 prisoners, guns, and numerous machine-guns.

West of Roudnik we almost completely annihilated the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Tyrol regiments.

Our offensive on the whole front as far as the mouth of the Wisla continues to develop successfully.

As Przemyśl, in view of the state of its artillery and of its works, which were destroyed by the Austrians before capitulation, was recognised as incapable of defending itself, its maintenance in our hands only served our purpose until such time as our possession of the positions surrounding the town on the northwest facilitated our operations on the San.

When the enemy captured Jaroslav and Radymno, and began to spread along the right bank of that river, the maintenance of the said positions forced our troops to fight on an unequal and very difficult front, increasing it by 25 versts—22 miles—and subjecting the troops occupying these positions to the concentrated fire of the enemy's numerous heavy guns.

CONSCIENCE OF THE
WORLD.

Praise of America by Polish
Author.

It is a great tribute which Sienkiewicz, the Polish author, pays to America when he speaks of this country becoming "the conscience of the world," says a United States paper. And the inspiration of this truly poetic sentiment was something more than gratitude for American generosity toward the war victims in Poland. The distinguished novelist makes a graceful acknowledgment of all that the United States has done in the way of sparing thousands of his countrymen from starvation, but he also uses us propagating the ideas of justice, such as the triumph of law over force.

Though a poetic, it is also an eminently sound sentiment. The nation is the conscience of the world which is the most sensitive of the rights of the individual and the most respectful of the rights of other nations.

That we can lay claim to pre-

eminence in these matters is the opinion not only of Sienkiewicz but of many other thoughtful foreign observers who have not been deceived by our fondness for the exposure of domestic abuses. On the contrary, they have seen in the readiness with which corruption is given the fullest publicity an evidence of a highly developed public conscience.

There is no more dust in the unbeam than there is in the rest of the room; it is only seen more clearly. There is no more corruption in American life than there is in the life of other countries; it is only seen more clearly because, while we have a

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

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TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next. English baths and kitchen ranges, hot and cold water, electric light. First class appointments throughout, including water carriage system.

"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court, 2 & 3 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5 Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts. Four roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to.—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Queen's Building, The South-West portion of

the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.

Apply to.—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gaine, etc. Apply to DAVID SASOON & CO. LIMITED.

TO LET.—House No. 4 Lyemoon Villas, Kowloon, Apply to SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply to Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—In Hacienda E.

No. 74 Mount Kellett Road,

Apply to CHATER and MODY,

5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns at Wan Chai Road.

58 The Peak, "The Retreat."

21 Wong Nai Chung Road.

Apply to:

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton

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Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

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TO LET.—Houses in Clifton

Gardens, Conduit Road.

Godowns, New Praya,



The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

報章無所不有，事事可察，深大正直，信實。

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

SAYLE.—On July 1, 1915, at No. 24 Kungping Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Sayle, a son.

DEATHS.

HOOPER.—On July 1, 1915, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Elsie Hunter, beloved wife of Gilbert Hooper, aged 20 years.

COOPER.—On June 4, at Horsham, Professor F. C. Cooper, M.Sc. of Shanghai, aged 50.

FISHER.—On June 2, at Croydon, W. W. Fisher, late of Straits Settlements, aged 60.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The China Association's annual meeting, a report of which we print on another page, has, needless to say, a quite exceptional interest this year. To each man his own honour. The Association has done great things for the interests of Britons in Hongkong and China and its indefatigable efforts to persuade the Government at Home to make a definite pronouncement on the trade with the enemy question have won for it the respect and admiration of all whose interests lie in the Far East. At the time when the meeting was held, the all vital subject was still in the balance; the Association was working as hard as ever to gain its end, but the battle had not yet been won. The fact that we look back on the statements made at the meeting from the new ground secured to us should not diminish our interest in the statements made on that occasion; indeed the reverse should be the case. The Chairman's speech shows how very anxious the Association was to deal fairly by all parties. The arguments that might be considered in favour of a continuance of the go-as-you-please attitude with regard to other enemies in China till the Bill was passed are duly set forth and given their due weight; while those contrary thereto are not unjustly pushed. All is fair and above board.

How the matter was to end we now know. Fortunately the question is settled, at least for the duration of the war, and as to how much the Germans will have to say in the world's commerce in the East after peace is declared will be for other nations to decide. And here there is a little point in the Chairman's speech which is by no means without its interest for Hongkong business men.

"From the strong representations made by all our branches in China, we are quite satisfied that there is no foundation for the statement that British firms are not capable of overtaking the whole British trade with China without the participation in it of German firms." That they are capable we do not deny or doubt. But do they and will they make the best use of their abilities and opportunities? Germany was by no means the sole trade rival that Britain had to fear in this part of the world. A glance down the advertisement columns of any Far Eastern newspaper should show that.

What many British business houses do not realise is that the old lackadaisical methods of carrying on trade—three days a week work and four days to get over the effort—was all very well when there were no rivals in the field. There was a time when, whether our firms did well or did ill, they were still sure of the trade in the Treaty Ports. Are they so sure now? Our leading article of Thursday spoke of the need for a stronger business element in the consular service. Assuming that, in course of time, we get that, will it profit us unless the British firms are going to be more enterprising? We are well aware that the men, at the China Association meeting were, at any rate in most cases, old stagers in Eastern trade and that such a meeting is not a mere ease of a number of people getting up to speak about they know not what. At the same time it must not be forgotten that many of them have not seen the East under modern conditions and that the post-Revolution China is a place as strange to them as though they had never been out of England. What they and what some of our local business men have to realise is that "foreigner" no longer means exclusively "Englishmen" to the Chinese, that other nationalities are trading in China and have come to stay and that, unless our own people "get a move on", those nationalities will take the trade from under their very noses—and small blame to the takers."

Another Local Burglary.
It seems we were not far out last week in assuming that the burglary season has got into full swing and that the reign of comparative freedom from crime which the Colony has known since war broke out has come to an end. The latest feast again in Kowloon—has been the getting away with somewhere about three hundred dollars' worth of property from a dwelling-house. The thief seems to have made his entrance and exit by the usual means—via the water-pipe that runs up the wall between each pair of houses. In some neighbourhoods of the Colony the passage of person from verandah to verandah is made impossible by some very wholesome-looking iron spikes that project at a variety of angles. Could not the same system be made to apply, on a smaller scale, to these rain-pipes? If property-owners were obliged to protect the pipes with barbed wire, the litho-limbed gentry who at present get into, and out of, a house with perfect ease might suffer a useful check. If the property-owners cannot be forced to do this, perhaps householders themselves would make it their business to undertake the job. After all, the police have a right to look for a reasonable amount of co-operation from the public.

Captain Marryat.

It is 123 years since the birth of Captain Marryat and very nearly 67 since his death; and if we spoke of him as one of the "nearly forgotten" we should probably not stray far from the truth. Marryat was great in his way but not great enough to be remembered for an indefinite time. He was relatively great, for he was one of the few in the first quarter of the nineteenth century to whom it occurred to follow Smollett's magnificent example of making use of practical knowledge of sea matters in his fiction. When he writes purely of the sea he is giving us what will always be valuable: a record of what naval life was like in the days of the French War. Apart from this, and apart from the fact that, at any rate in "Peter Simple", he gives us some striking character studies, his work can hardly be said to deserve any more enthusiastic term than "entertaining", and his plots are too original, in a general way, to make it likely that his books will live. Already the names of most of them are forgotten and there is little to distinguish even "Peter Simple" from a score of other stories of the same period. In "The Flying Dutchman" he attempted something more striking, but cannot be said to have succeeded. At his best he was robust, if rugged; at his worst he became coarse; while, at his medium, he had a most unfortunate propensity to the namby-pamby. It has been pretty well established by his modern biographers that this last quality was a deliberate concession, on his part, to the publishers and the public; that he avowedly wrote for money and was quite willing to give a foolish generation of readers the rubbish that it clamoured for. Unhappily there is a little too much of the same spirit wandering about today in British fiction.

Sale of Crown Land.

A sale of Crown land by public Auction will be held at the police station, Au Tan, at 12 noon, on Thursday the 22nd inst.

DAY BY DAY.

OENSIRE IS THE TAX A MAN PAYS TO THE PUBLIC FOR BEING EMINENT.—Swift.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84°; overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 78°; slight fog.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 351 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 45 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day per a.s. Luchow at 5 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Canton Insurance.—\$368, buyers.

Hongkong, O. and M. S. S. Co. Ltd.—\$204 sellers.

China and Manila.—\$5, 40 cents buyers x the return of \$4.50 per share.

Docks.—\$73, buyers.

Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co. Ltd.—\$51 buyers.

Shell Transports 84° middle.

Indo-China.—\$111, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$125, buyers.

Luzon.—\$41, buyers.

Kung Yicks.—14, sales.

Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai.—18, 97, buyers.

Langkawi.—18, 38, buyers.

Ewos.—18, 170, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 19 3/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 123rd anniversary of the birth of Captain Marryat the novelist.

Sale of Crown Land.

A sale of Crown land by public Auction will be held at the police station, Au Tan, at 12 noon, on Thursday the 22nd inst.

Forthcoming Gymkhana.

We have been supplied with the programme of events for the third Gymkhana Meeting to be held at the Race course on Saturday August 7, commencing at 3.30 p.m. (weather permitting). There are seven events down for decision.

Quarantine Restrictions Withdrawn.

It is notified, with reference to Government Notification No. S. 122 of April 24, 1914, that information has been received from H.B.M.'s Consul General at Tientsin to the effect that the quarantining restrictions imposed on arrivals from Hongkong on account of plague have been withdrawn.

Shanghai Professor Dies in England.

The London and China Express announces the death on 4th ult. at the residence of Mr. Charles E. Browne, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, of Prof. F. C. Cooper, M.S.E., Prof. of Natural Science, St. John's University, Shanghai. Prof. Cooper was the second son of the late Clement Cooper, of Chiswick, and was 50 years of age. The funeral took place on 8th ult. at Itchenfield Church, near Horsham.

Well Known in Hongkong.

Major A. G. Cowan, 74th Punjab, attached 53rd Sikhs, Indian Expeditionary Force, died on active service at Suez on June 1, aged 38. At the outbreak of hostilities he was in command of a double company of the 74th Punjab at Hongkong. In December he was attached to the 53rd Sikhs, and while with them at Suez was gazetted major. At a parade of troops there on April 12 Major Cowan was presented with the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society. This medal says the London and China Express, had been voted to him in recognition of his gallantry in going to the assistance of a native officer of his regiment at great risk to his own life during a bathing parade in Hongkong harbour on July 10, 1914. He is survived.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to promote Surgeon-Captain G. D. R. Black, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 7th July, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roland Arthur Charlie North an Assistant Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 12th July, 1915.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE RUSSIAN RECOIL.

No More German South West Africa.

Britain has good reason to be proud to day of her Union forces and of the brave and brainy leader whose months of patient work in the face of difficulties which very few of us can justly appreciate, have now been rewarded by the capture of what was once German South West Africa. The feat performed by General Botha's army adds some eight hundred miles to British coast-line in Africa and takes from Germany a possession which she had occupied since 1884 and on which she had spent vast sums of money. The seizure of this important colony will form a special and most engrossing chapter in itself when the history of the war comes to be written, and we shall then know at what a price Sir Louis Botha has realised his ambition. That price, happily, has not been paid in British blood—at any rate to a very alarming extent; but the weary marches over mountain and sand-waste, the poisoned wells, the cruel heat of the Kalahari desert and the ever present danger of German treacherous practices have totalled up a quite formidable bill of costs.

Russia Makes the Enemy Withdraw.

For once what the Russian communiques say is also what those of the enemy pretty much own to. The Russians have done what will surprise none of our readers who have watched their form as closely as Rauter's raucous message permit, and who have exercised a decent amount of common sense over their deductions. For days past, the fighting has lain round about the Lublin area of Poland and the extreme north of the Galician territory, and little as it is possible to know of what has actually taken place, it is clear that, once more, the Austro-German forces have had to learn that Russia is not to be bullied and bluffed off the face of the earth by sheer numbers and "cheat." In spite of another terrific enemy attack with poison-gas, our Ally has, it seems, captured another eleven thousand prisoners and has made the enemy do a little running.

Other Matters.

The remaining wires are devoid neither of interest nor significance. And first that which tells of an explosion at the powder factory at Hounslow. Are all the Germans at home interned yet? Did we, in times of peace, suffer from such "visitations" as the blowing up of the Princess Irene and the Balwear? Are British powder-factory employees or the crews of British warships so careless, in a general way, as to permit accidental explosions? We may well feel a little inquisitive and not a little troubled, when we read of one such occurrence following on another in this manner. One bit of news which it does us all good to hear is as to the cool situation in Constantinople. The Russians have just sunk nine colliers, at a time when already the Turks were out of coal. This, as might have been supposed, has added to the general lowness of spirits of the people of Constantinople who meet now, more than ever, feel that the Germans have bidden them take their pigs to a queer market. Nor is the enemy having things quite all his own way where submarine warfare is concerned. British submarines in the Sea of Marmora, while leaving passenger ships alone (a consideration, by the way, which the Germans are incapable of appreciating) are making things uncomfortable for the enemy transports. Also we read—and without a great deal of surprise—that it was a British submarine which sank the German battleship last week.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to promote Surgeon-Captain G. D. R. Black, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 7th July, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roland Arthur Charlie North an Assistant Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 12th July, 1915.

SOME MORE FIGURES

Statistics as to Britain's Supplies.

Many living to-day may be able to recall the good old days when Britain grew sufficient wheat for her population. In 1841 only 74 years ago enough wheat was grown in Britain to feed 24,000,000 people. Not all the available land was in use nor were the best methods of farming employed to obtain this result. Since that day there has been a great diminution of the quantity of wheat grown until to-day we probably produce less than one fifth of our wheat supply. During the years 1853-1860 only three fourths of the wheat consumed was of home growth. Twenty-five years later we imported two thirds of our supply from abroad. We need go no further than the food supply of Great Britain to be able to appreciate the excellent work which our Navy is doing. The following facts and figures compiled by Mr. Holt Schooling bear eloquent testimony to the efficiency of our Navy. One part of the report of the Royal Commission on "Supply of food and raw material in time of war published in 1905 deals with the stocks of wheat and flour held in the United Kingdom.

The stocks are divided into three classes:—

1. First-hand or port stocks:—i.e., stocks held in warehouses at the Principal Ports of the United Kingdom.

2. Second-hand stocks:—i.e., stocks held by millers and bakers.

3. Farmer stocks.

First hand stocks are the most important as practically all our supply of wheat comes from overseas.

The following table will serve to show that in seven out of eleven years there were many occasions when the amount of wheat was less than a 1/2 weeks supply.

Number of weeks when First Class stocks of wheat and flour fell below a 1/2 weeks supply.

In 4 weeks during 1895-1896.

In 5 weeks during 1896-1897.

In 40 weeks during 1897-1898.

In 36 weeks during 1898-1899.

In 1 week during 1899-1900.

In 3 weeks during 1901-1902.

In 12 weeks during 1902-1903.

Corn is not the only item for which we are dependent upon outside sources and the following comparative table shows the amount of imported food maintained in the Country for consumption, in the year 1894-1903.

Article

Quantity in millions of lbs.

1894 1903

Corn ... 10,762 12,121

Sugar ... 2,988 3,406

Beef ... 624 913

Bacon and Ham ... 515 750

Rice ... 282 435

Butter ... 282 435

Mutton ... 288 495

Potatoes ... 298 774

Cheese ... 247 252

Tea ... 214 275

Currants and Raisins ... 190 234

Margarine ... 123

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

EXPORT OF JUTE TOTALLY FORBIDDEN.

July 8, 8.45 p.m.
In the Gazette it is announced that the exportation of jute yarns and jute piece goods, bags and sacks has been prohibited to all destination.

TRANS-ATLANTIC LINER AFIRE.

July 8, 8.45 p.m.
New York reports that the liner Minnehaha bound for London has sent a wireless message from mid-Atlantic to the effect that those on board are fighting a fire in hold No. 3.

TORNADO IN AMERICA.

July 9, 3.55 p.m.
Tornadoes and cloudbursts sweeping over Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have devastated these regions with great loss of life. A passenger train was blown off the line and a number of towns are covered with wheat blown from the fields.

Over twenty people have been killed in Cincinnati and also many drowned in the Ohio river through the overturning of two boats.

STARTLING RUSSIAN RECOVERY.

July 9, 4.50 a.m.
Both the Austrian and Russian communiques show that the Russians have receded in a startling manner on the invaders.

The Austrians admit that superior Russian forces are delivering numerous severe attacks which have compelled them to withdraw north of Krasnik.

The Russian communiqué states: We have continued our successful offensive south of Lublin and, crossing the river Uzbrojna, we have dealt the enemy some terrible blows.

We captured from Monday to Thursday eleven thousand prisoners and several dozen machine-guns, and the enemy is still retreating pursued by us.

The communiqué adds: The enemy on the left of the Vistula on Tuesday night attacked on an eight mile front in the direction of Bolinoff, covered by enormous clouds of poison gas, and succeeded in capturing a section of the Russian first line. But a counter-attack on Wednesday ejected the poisoners from the captured trenches.

ACTIVITY IN EASTERN THEATRE.

July 8, 0.5 p.m.
Rauter's correspondent at Paris reports another violent infantry battle. The Germans re-attempting to capture the sunken road between Angres and Souchez preceded their attack with most heavy bombardment, but all the German efforts were completely defeated.

The communiqué states that the French then took the offensive against Souchez and succeeded in approaching the town. Carrying a line of German trenches after annihilating all the defenders with grenades, they then progressed beyond, taking prisoners. The artillery action was maintained in Argonne. The Germans once tried to leave their trenches but were driven back at sight. The artillery was most lively between the Meuse and Moselle, but the enemy did not attempt infantry fighting except at Bapaume where two attacks were smothered at the outset.

July 9, 1.30 a.m.
Last night's Paris communiqué states that the German attack in Belgium against the trenches which the British captured on the 6th inst., south west of Pilken was caught by the Anglo-French artillery fire and dispersed with the heaviest losses. The enemy at six in the morning re-attacked the French positions north of the Bethune-Arras road and were repulsed. A German counter-attack north of Souchez was aimed at recapturing the trenches lost on the evening of the 7th but only succeeded in re-occupying one hundred out of eighteen hundred metres.

THE NEW RADIO TELEGRAPH STATION.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:

July 1	... Tons 253
2	... 265
3	... 235
4	... 248
5	... 249
6	... 280
7	... 250
8	... 258
9	... 226
Total to 9th inst.	2362

Daily average 262.45

RATES FOR THE THIRD QUARTER.

It is notified in the Government Gazette for the information of owners and occupiers of tenements that, under the provisions of the Rating Ordinance, 1901, (Ordinance No. 6 of 1901), Rates for the Third Quarter of 1915 are payable in advance on or before July 31, 1915.

If any person shall fail to pay such rates on or before August, 1915, proceedings will be taken in the Supreme Court for their recovery without further notice.

No refund of rates in respect of vacant tenements will be granted unless such rates have been paid during and within the month of July, nor unless application is made for such refund within fifteen days from the expiration of the quarter.

To the local charges must be added the ship or coast charges of the receiving station. These charges can be ascertained at the Telegraph Counter, General Post Office.

Only telegrams in plain language will be received.

THE SNOWBALL BAG SALE.

Yesterday's Successful Function.

The organisers of the Snowball Bag Sale, which took place yesterday afternoon in the grounds of Government House, are to be congratulated for the successful function which they arranged. That it would be a success was guaranteed by the very large list of prominent helpers, who were responsible for the various choice decorated stalls on which a multitude of bags were for sale. Set out on the lawns in front of Government house, the stalls formed a charming picture and were patronised by a large number of ladies and children with whom a good trade was done. Music was supplied by the band of the 74th Punjabis, their assistance was greatly appreciated and went a long way towards the enjoyment of the afternoon. The decorations which were carried out with considerable taste, were in the hands of a committee of Commander Beckwith, Mr. Pattenden and Miss Wilkinson who were assisted by Mr. Warren yeoman of the Tamar. Under Miss Skinner the Peak Troop of Boy Scouts gave displays of drill during the afternoon, while the St. Joseph Troop under Scoutmaster Braga kept the gates, sold small Belgian Flags and generally proved themselves useful. Great was the help given by the French and Italian Convents who supplied a number of very choice bags and beautiful gifts to be raffled, while the girls of the Diocesan Girls School never wearying of well doing were much to the fore with their stall for wrapping parcels. A feature of the sale was the remarkable amount of help which was given by the business people of Hongkong, European as well as Chinese, and also the help given by various ladies who took upon themselves the onerous task of disposing of raffle tickets; while the committee thanked Sergeant Deacon for the very able assistance he had given them.

There were a number of prizes given for the best bags made and the judges had by no means an easy task in deciding to whom the prizes should go. Their awards are as under:

Prize Winners.
Originality 1, Miss M. Liebert;
2, Mrs. Tyson.
Beauty (large) 1, Mrs. Fairall;
2, Mrs. O'Hara.
Beauty (small) 1, Mrs. A. Milroy; 2, Mrs. David Smith.
Usefulness 1, Mrs. Nicholson;
2, Mrs. Dodwell.
Usefulness 1, Mrs. Anstruther;
2, Mrs. Ralph.

Highly Commended:—Miss L. Antonio; No name No. 263; No name No. 82.

The prizes were presented by Lady Rees Davies.

The following were the officials:—

General Committee:—Lady Rees Davies, Mrs. Landale, Mrs. Ede, Mrs. Siabb.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. Hough—147 Barker Road.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mrs. F. B. J. Bowley—7 Mountain View.

Judges:—Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Butlin.

Refles:—Mr. R. Sutherland assisted by Mr. N. J. Stabb, Mr. Dodwell, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Hall.

Auctioneer:—Mr. Beswick, assisted by Mr. Remsey.

Tea Committee:—Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Messer, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Pattenden, Mrs. Pumfrett.

Helpers (T.A.):—Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Athol Anderson, Mrs. Craddock, Mrs. Blaize, Mrs. Basil Taylor, Mrs. T. H. King, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Hornby, Mrs. Pemberton.

Stall & Helpers:—Misses May and Miss Wilkinson in charge.

Miss Denison, Miss Caldwell, Miss Roberson, Misses Liebert and Miss Thomas and Miss Leobelle.

Miss Mind, Miss Craddock, Miss Wakeling and many others.

Sergeants of K. O. Shropshire Light Infantry acted as gate-keepers taking money.

Sergeants of A.P.D. to k money at Entrance of Tea-rooms.

DAIRY FARM, NEWS.

OUR SUMMER DRINKS

COLD FRESH MILK

SOURED KIM STERILIZED MILK

Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets.

FREE OF CHARGE.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHES

AMERICA'S PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Some Plain Questions.

Said to be Producing Unrest.

In the Civil Service estimates items will be rated covering the salaries and allowances of commercial attaches says the *London and China Express*. Considering the complaints that are so constantly made of the want of support by the British Government to British traders, might it not be wiser for our Government to pay higher salaries so as to attract men with commercial experience? It will be noted that the Commercial Attaches for China receives a salary of £1,000 per annum, with an allowance of £187 for rent. The man who ought to occupy that position at Peking could command a salary at least five times as great at home. The Commercial Attaché to Japan receives £100 altogether as salary, local allowance, and allowance for rent. Seeing the enormous ground which the Commercial Attaché to China receives a salary of £1,000 per annum, with an allowance of £187 for rent. The man who ought to occupy that position at Peking could command a salary at least five times as great at home. 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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	10th July.	14th July.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania ports.

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Regular Service Between

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd July.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, July 7, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 10th JULY.

10.00 p.m. Honam. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 11th JULY.

10.00 p.m. Fatsan. 5.00 p.m. Honam.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. s.s. Taishan, Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th JULY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainan, 558 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons. One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANWU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

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SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLE AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	THURS., 15th July at noon. THURS., 29th July at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shang-hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	TUES., 27th July at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m. TUES., 17th August at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	SATURDAY, 12,500 T. 10th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	THURSDAY, 22nd July.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi	MONDAY, 12,500 T. 19th July.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Kamakura Maru Capt.	THURSDAY, 12,500 T. 22nd July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	FRIDAY, 13th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa Maru Capt. Murai	TUES., 13th July at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kamo Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 15th July
Kashima "	20,000 "	29th July
Mishima "	16,000 "	12th Aug.
Suwa "	21,000 "	26th August

FOR AMERICA.

Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
ILOILO	Yochow	10th July at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	11th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	13th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	13th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	20th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANWU"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Team." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Team."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 10th July, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tillatjap	.....	in port	JAVA	10th July
Tilkeembang	.....	in port	SHAI	12th July
Tilliwong	.....	in port	JAVA	15th July
Tibodas	JAVA	15th July	JAPAN	22nd July
Tijmanoek	JAVA	18th July	.....	.....

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

[16]

LOG BOOK.

Holland's Increased Shipping.

A correspondent calls the attention of The Times to the great increase in the Dutch sailings between Rotterdam and New York since the outbreak of war. While an enormous increased traffic continues between the United States and Dutch ports there can be no question of German manufacturers being cut off from overseas commerce. The correspondent sends a list of Dutch sailings showing that lately 11 steamers left Rotterdam for New York within four days and that 15 steamers were making the voyage from New York to Rotterdam. It is self-evident that such an enormous tonnage is unusual and is equal to the total tonnage of the former sailings (previous to the war) from Hamburg, Bremen, and Rotterdam, that is to say, that the present tonnage from Rotterdam to New York is now equal in quantity to that of the former total tonnage of the above ports. The conclusion is that the steamers are not chartered to sail on ballast and are either full of German goods on the outward voyage or on the homeward, and if such a situation is tolerated the enemy can continue strengthening its position to the detriment of the Allies. A curious incident in connection with this trade is that the German interest in the Holland-American Line, amounting to about one-quarter of the capital, was recently transferred to Dutch subjects.

Hongkong Manila Shipping.</

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship.	On
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 10th July at 3 p.m.
W'WEI & Tientsin	Chipping*	Sun., 11th July at 8 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang†	Tues., 13th July at noon
SP'ORE, F'ang & C'outta.	Lalsang*	Tues., 13th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Wingsang*	Sat., 17th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang†	Sun., 18th July at 8 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalay, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. [9]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering. Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK

787 x 83 x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

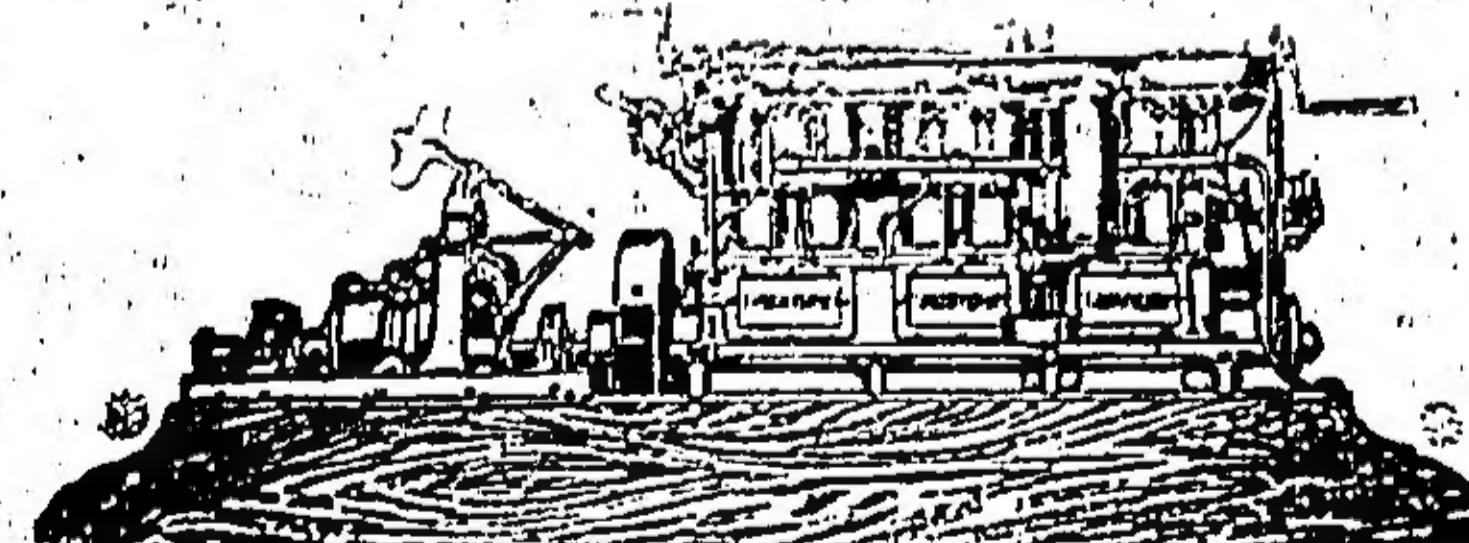
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 215.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
Marseilles via Ports M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atlantique	M. M.	10, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
Marseilles & London	Sardinia	P. & O.	17, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	C. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	26, July
Marseilles via Ports	Kashgar	P. & O.	30, July
	Polynesien	M. M.	7, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

South Africa Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
New York, Boston via Sue Canal	Egermont C.	D. & Co.	13, July
Via, T'na via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Tacoma M.	C. of S.	15, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
Gencu, London and Hull	Glenfurret	S. T. Co.	20, July
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c. Gujarat	B. L.	23, July	
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Seattle	Shweisi M.	J. M. Co.	E. of July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c. Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.	

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesian	M. M.	12, July
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	19, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	12, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Shanghai	Tjikembang J.C.J. L.	J.C.J. L.	15, July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Oriental	F. & O.	15, July
Manila	Haimeon	D. L. Co.	16, July
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	17, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	K'kura M.	N. Y. K.	22, July
Shanghai	Sangola	D. S. Co.	23, July
	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tilitap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. ss. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports; Port Darwin and Manila) on the 23rd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 14th July.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on June 29, also that the ss. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Manila on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 13th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The L. G. S. N. ss. NAMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 20th July.

The S. L. ss. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 15th July.

The s.s. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 1st inst., and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

The M. S. ss. ANNAM is due to arrive here from Scandinavia on the 14th inst., at daylight.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Stemmers.

Onsang, Br. ss. 1,728, Tough, 27th June—Freemantle, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Iaro Maru, Jap. ss. 2,324, K. Nuyagaki, 27th June—Mojii, 29th June, Coal—A.B.K.

Riojuna Maru, Jap. ss. 3,001, Y. Yamaguchi, 28th June—Kobe, 26th June, Gen.—D. & Co.

Mausang, Br. ss. 1,654, G. Hotcock, 29th June—Sandakan, 23rd June, Timor—J. M. & Co.

Lakwung, Br. ss. 977, Matthews, 29th June—Haliphong, 27th June, General—J. M. & Co.

Tansan Maru, Jap. ss. 1,422, J. Nishikawa, 2nd July—Hongkay, 29th June, Rice—Coal—M.B.K.

Jade Fr. ss. 386, J. Panner, 2nd July—Haliphong, 29th June, Rice—O.S. K.

Anhui, Br. ss. 1,355, G. Eddy, 3rd July—Shanghai, 29th June, General—B. & S.

Tjihembang, Dut. ss. 8,018, N. v. Wight, 3rd July—Java, 29th June, Sugar—J.C.L.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

GERMANY AND OUR TRADE.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

WILL AN ECONOMIC WAR FOLLOW?

The following article, written by Sir L. G. Chiozza Money, the celebrated financial specialist, appeared in a recent issue of the *Sunday Chronicle*. We reproduce it because we believe it will prove of particular interest to our many business readers in Hongkong:—

This war is doing for British opinion on many subjects what Napoleon did for the dynasties of Europe. The cherished ideas and convictions of all sorts of people, wise and unwise, are going whole sale into the melting pot.

The professed Socialists of the anti-war period may with truth be said to be the only Conservatives left to us. As to them, it may be said that they have been for so long accustomed to suggesting very small and innocent proposals, with view to disarming, oppressing and working from the thin end of the wedge, that now, amid the clash of arms, their proposals of yesterday seem timid beyond belief. Indeed, their timidity remains, for they have forgotten how to be bold.

To-day it is your politician of one of the old parties who startles us every moment with some unheard-of proposal, such as buying up all the public-houses, or commanding all the factories, or abolishing illegitimacy, or shooting all those who do not agree with him pour encourager les autres.

No man knoweth what is coming out of it all, but since the war exists, I confess that I rejoice at the shaking up of opinion which is going on. And since so much opinion is going by the board, let those of us who think we know our minds take advantage of the greatest opportunity to shape opinion which has ever befallen the man who believes he has something to say.

Many things will never be the same again after the war, and amongst them, I hope and believe, the conditions of British industry and trade will witness sea change. No more of industry as the least regarded department of public affairs. No more of a consular service manned chiefly by unpaid foreign subjects. No more of the restriction and hindrance of trade by privately-controlled railway interests. No more of derelict canals. No more, in short, of *laissez faire*.

The war has taught us that we had become content to rely upon the great nation with which we are now at war for some seventy million pounds' worth of essential goods, many of which we had entirely neglected to manufacture for ourselves. There is no excuse now for any British citizen not knowing that some of our great industries had become dependent upon foreign productions to such a degree as to be in hard straits when robbed of those supplies by war.

As to that part of the subject, we have to make up our minds before the war comes to an end that at its termination we must be prepared to do many things which we have not hitherto done.

What Will Germany Do?

There are those who believe that after the war, Germany, although beaten as a naval and military Power, will carry the contest into the economic field—that she will fight us systematically and endeavour to ruin her industrial competitors. Mr. H. G. Wells has written:—

"Beyond the war that a treaty of peace may end, is another war which was going on before August, and

which will be continued indefinitely, the struggle of Germany to dominate, through finance, manufacturers and trade. It is as necessary that the Allies should consider this as it is that they should consider every other aspect of this present conflict. It is an integral part of Germany's struggle against the world."

And Mr. Wells has also pointed out that during the actual progress of hostilities Germany has availed herself of every opportunity which has presented itself in France, in Belgium, and in Poland, to crush the industries of those countries. Of Belgium he has written. "There can be no doubt of the systematic smashing up of competing Belgian industries in order that, after the peace, whether Germany is or is not victorious, the German plants may start in at once, relieved of a most dangerous rival."

I notice that some critics think it sufficient to "pooh-pooh" these representations of Mr. Wells. For my part, I think them worth profound consideration.

We must be prepared after the war for German action in the sphere of industry of the same outrageous character which she has carried into military and naval operations.

Some people call it piracy, the kind of warfare which Germany is waging on the British trade routes, but never in the records of piracy, at least of white pirates, were such crimes committed as have now become a commonplace in this war. Those who think Mr. Wells' expressions exaggerated will do well to remember this fact. Those who before the war pictured Germany as a sucking dove must pardon us if we disregard their present pleas for the enemy.

Whether the prospect is pleasant or unpleasant, whether we like it or not, we have certainly to apprehend that German commercial methods, never particularly scrupulous, may go to grave lengths when this war is over. And we must not count too much upon German disorganisation through war.

In spite of her enormous commitments in military matters, Germany is still making a surprising quantity of iron and steel, and even during the war her chemists are busy in the solution of new industrial problems. It need not take a scientific nation long to recover its power of production, even after a disastrous war.

There may well be, therefore, as Mr. Wells suggests, the need to defend certain British industries against special German attack. If that need arises, what will it be our duty to do?

We Have the Cards.

Mr. Wells is so much impressed by the considerations which I have stated that he declares himself ready for a protectionist policy of defence. He contemplates British duties to restrict German imports, and the formation of a Zollverein embracing the British Empire and her present Allies, with a view to the shutting out of German trade from their territories and to the mutual encouragement of each other's trade.

For my part, I do not think it would be feasible to establish such a Zollverein. As regards a general system of British protective duties, I have no faith in it, for I believe that it would probably punish the United Kingdom more than it would injure

Germany. The thing was very well put by Mr. Gladstone when he said Protectionist that he was, a man who, having been smitten upon one cheek, smote himself upon the other.

I do not think it necessary to discuss the fiscal question in this connection, however, and I do not purpose here to do so. It is not the time for fighting these old party battles. What I desire to say, in the clearest possible terms, is that, if after the war Germany was found to pursue a trade policy inimical to this country, it would be our duty to meet the onset by prohibitions going far beyond the dubious experiment which is commonly called Protection.

If Germany were to withhold certain goods, for example, dyes, in order to cripple the important British dye-users, or if, on the other hand, she were to cut prices in certain directions with the deliberate attempt of ruining British industries, either in the British Imperial market or in foreign markets, then we should be justified in treating such actions as measures of deliberate economic warfare, and of retaliating, not by trumped-up import duties, but by actual prohibitions against German entrance to this or British Imperial markets.

Not only so, but if we found it to be the case, as Mr. Wells also suggests, that Germany was using her commercial progress again to pile up armaments and preparations for our destruction that would also be a good reason for prohibiting her imports and for inducing our Dominions to do the same.

Germany's Best Market. I think I am right in saying that more than one eminent Free Trader has not hesitated to declare that when it comes to deliberate economic warfare, the Government of a Free Trade country is fully justified in cutting trade connections in the manner I have indicated.

If we were driven to such a course, it would be a most effective one. The British market is itself a most valuable one. In 1913, the year before the war, the following manufactured goods were imported into this country from Germany:—

British Imports of Manufactures From Germany in 1913.
Apparel £1,300,000
Motor-cars and motor-cycles 1,500,000
Chemicals 4,000,000
Cotton goods 7,400,000
Leather and leather goods 3,200,000
Machinery 2,300,000
Iron and steel 7,500,000
Zinc and manufactures of 1,700,000
Silk goods 2,400,000
Skins and furs (dressed or manufactured) 1,300,000
Toys and games 1,200,000
Woollen goods 2,600,000
Sugar 10,900,000
All other manufactures 20,700,000
Total £68,000,000

Reluctant as I always am to inflict statistics upon a long-suffering public, it would be a great pity not to take occasion to point to these remarkable facts. The British market had so greatly grown in value to German exporters that in a single year we bought nearly £70,000,000 worth of German manufactured goods, to say nothing of £7,800,000 worth of other goods, a total of £77,800,000, whereas we sold to Germany goods, chiefly yarn, worth £27,000,000.

These values, be it remembered, are values of the goods at the British port and not as enhanced by subsequent freightage and dealings.

Be Prepared for Anything. Just because we were Germany's best market we have it in our power to make prohibition the more effective, and it will certainly be well for the German Government to consider the pocket of

the traders before proceeding to those steps which Mr. Wells fears as a consequence of the war.

But that is not all. There are also the enormous markets of the British Empire, from India to Egypt and from Newfoundland to South Africa.

Germany has found in the British Colonies and Dependencies an ever-growing profit. So far as India and the Crown Colonies are concerned, Germany has enjoyed absolute Free Trade. In the self-governing Colonies, it is true, she has had to encounter of late years the British Preference, but in spite of that she has made great headway, conspicuously in Australia.

The British Empire, then, can also make it hot for the German trader if German trading interests are organised against us when the war is over.

And then there are the markets of our Allies—of France, and Belgium and Russia, and perhaps of others. In these, too, it may go ill with German trade if Germany is not content at the end of the war to bring all hostilities to an end. If any attempt is made to continue the economic overlordship of Belgium, ready means can be found to protect her.

Let us hope that no such steps will be necessary, but while hoping let us keep dry our economic powder.

It is not good to believe that after the overthrow of Potsdam the German peoples will desire to continue in other fields a hopeless contest, nor does any right-thinking man desire to deny to Germans the right to live and prosper and multiply. Nevertheless we will be prepared for anything that may arise in the new Europe.

But above all there was the Frenchman, who was the foreigner par excellence.

FALLACIES ABOUT THE FRENCH.

What the War has Taught us.

An Englishman, writes Mr. Philip Gouldall in the *Sunday Chronicle*, is a man who lives on an island in the North Sea governed by Scotsmen; that is, called self-governing. His occupations are simple, but absorbing. In the intervals of earning money he practises (or preaches) the family virtues, reads (for the duration of the war) twenty-five newspapers in the week, and regards his weather, his relations, and his Government with a settled disgust. As the result, possibly, of an indifferent climate, he is a person of somewhat slow perception. With regard to persons of importance he makes it a rule never to notice them until they are dead, and with regard to countries his practice is, thanks to his classical education, much the same.

Thus in the eighteenth century any gentleman could tell you all about the Greek Republics and the Roman Empire but nobody in England, except Edmund Burke and the Earl of Chatham, was aware of the existence of its thirteen North American colonies, until they very pardonably revolted in order to remind the Englishmen that they were still where he had put them. He had not noticed in the nineteenth century that he possessed a considerable Empire overseas, until the fact was discovered for him by Lord Beaconsfield and emphasised by Mr. Chamberlain.

And, so recently as August, he made the startling discovery that he lived next-door to France. It may be that, as we discovered the British Empire in the last century, so in the twentieth century we shall discover Europe. In this age of science all things are

possible.

The Discovery of Europe.

To the Englishman his island is a piece of land entirely surrounded by foreigners. The majority of these people are believed to live in a continent lying off the mouth of the Thames and known as Europe. Certain parts of it, as, for example, the Swiss mountains, the French Riviera, and the Italian picture galleries, are reserved for the holiday of Englishmen; but the remainder is entirely given up to foreigners. These foreigners, it has been observed by Englishmen who have ventured among them, differ in degree but not in kind. They are united in every instance by an obstinate refusal to converse in English. This unreasonable objection compels the Englishman to toy lightly (or painfully) with the various absurd languages which they use among themselves.

Before the war the Englishman recognised several distinct species of foreigners. There were the Germans, a peaceful people devoted to music, philosophy and wood carving, who were reported recently to have directed their energies into the path of commerce; these could be distinguished by an inability to pronounce the letter "w" and the universal wearing of spectacles. Then there was the dark-haired foreigner of the Mediterranean; if he was playing the guitar fighting bulls, or asleep, you knew him for a Spaniard, but if he divided his time between the tenor parts in opera and the precarious art of eating macaroni he was an Italian. Then there was the Russian, whom you could always tell by his knout, his fur hat, and the cigar-cases which were apparently attached to the outside of his clothes.

But above all there was the Frenchman, who was the foreigner par excellence.

The Greatest Illusion.

Five centuries of Anglo-French hostility had gone to the making of our imaginary Frenchman, before the Lansdowne Convention of 1904 ended him once and for all. He was a magnificent creature. Because in the eighteenth century beef-eating England fought France for the control of India and North America, and noticed that its enemy was a tribe unorthodox in his *ways d'aurore*; we were all brought up to believe that Frenchman lived exclusively upon frogs. And because at the end of that century France crusaded against Europe in the high name of the French Revolution, every Englishman was given to understand that every Frenchman was a gesticulating jester with a farcical falsetto.

The generation of the late Prince Albert regarded the generation of Napoléon III as a shocking blend of Popery and the gay life, and because the sporting England of Queen Victoria could never understand the unathletic France of President Thiers, we have all in our time conjured up delightful visions of little Frenchmen in flat-brimmed silk hats going fox-shooting with packs of poodles. No picture of life in Calais was too ludicrous to be believed in Dover; that is one of the advantages of being an Island Race.

Mutual Mistakes.

It is almost impossible to analyse the causes of such national mistakes; when a whole race goes wrong it is not simple to find the first blunder. After all, nobody ever did understand his neighbours; one misinterprets the proceedings of the man next door simply because he is the man next door.

England was at fault in its reading of France because from

1360 until 1904 it regarded France with the eyes of an enemy. This hostility was interrupted by an interval in the reign of Elizabeth, a second interval in the reign of Charles II, and a third interval under the government of Walpole. But in the main it is true to say

that England and France had been enemies from the reign of Edward III. to the reign of Edward VII. There were periods when the exigencies of foreign policy dictated an entente, and diplomacy did its best to unite the two countries; but it was a friendship of governments, and the individual Englishman was never the friend of the individual Frenchman.

Now you never understand your enemy; possibly that is why he is your enemy. But it must not be thought that England alone was guilty of this type. France in its time has misread England almost as completely as England has misread France. It is probably untrue that on this island we travel through a darkness of perpetual fog to buy our wives by public auction at Smithfield. But until ten years ago these stimulating facts as to our climate and habits were articles of faith with Frenchmen of intelligence; that is the French error about England. It is equally untrue that France has lived for the past forty years so entirely in the nightmare memory of the *Année Terrible* that French politicians will resent no insult and French soldiers can resist no onset; that is the German error about France.

The Real France.

The British error about France came from two causes: a failure to appreciate the truth about French history and an inability to observe the truth about France that is living under our eyes. When British opinion is set right about the past of France, it will be in a position to see straight about its present. But until it can get both of these things into a true perspective, it will continue to make itself ridiculous as whenever it thinks of a Frenchman.

The first fallacy about the French is that they are frivolous.

This illusion takes two forms, each of which is extremely popular in England; a belief that the French are light-headed in their public life and light-minded in their private life.

Now the whole error, with regard to French politics is probably derived from a misreading of the French Revolution. That group of events, which is generally believed to have consisted of an impulsive attack upon the Bastille, followed by an orgy of promiscuous decapitation, was in reality a solemn and progressive movement by which the society and government of France were reconstructed from top to bottom.

It resulted from the accident that the reformers began at the top that they were compelled to cut off heads, but the Revolution itself was an effort of the whole population, directed by men of the professional class, against a discredited system of government and aristocratic privilege. The solemnity of the Revolution was consistent with the complete seriousness of the nation which had produced the Huguenots and was yet to produce the Third Republic.

The Solemn Republic.

The Third Republic, by which France has been governed since 1870, is the most serious government in Europe. It is no evidence of light-mindedness that Frenchmen have occasionally demonstrated their sincere preference for the republican form of government by dying for it on barricades. There is nothing sippant about street-fighting, and Tennyson was never farther from intelligence than when he delighted the subjects of Queen Victoria by a reference to "The red foot-fury of the Seine."

It is true that in the beginning and middle of the last century Frenchmen showed a certain uncertainty as to the precise form of government which they proposed to retain; but for forty-five years they have retained the Republic. The French Republic has no mere trifling attractions; it is a army

"FIERCE NEUTRALITY."

An Outspoken American Leading Article.

As a model of style, compression, and "fierce neutrality," the *Times* reproduces the full text of the principal leading article which appeared in the *Courier Journal* of Louisville on Sunday Morning, May 16. It runs as follows:—

"The Herr Doctor Dernburg's room is better than his company. If an honest man, he was a most mistaken man; if merely an organiser of the German Colony in America, and an agent of the German Spy System, he was the enemy, not the friend, of his countrymen in America. He could help no cause. He has greatly hurt the cause of Germany. Let him go and be damn'd to him, and now, as ever, to Hell with the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg!"

has no dress uniform except the uniform in which it fights; its waiters (and even its head-waiters) wear the same clothes as its politicians (and even its President); and the corps d'elite, which had been the military pride of the Second Empire, were abolished in the first military reorganisation of the Republic.

France, which the good Englishman believes to live perpetually on French farce as it revolves riotously round "Gay Paree," is the most serious country west of China. Its Trade Unionism is fifty years ahead of the rest of Europe; its inventors showed us the way to the motor-car, the aeroplane, and the submarine; and its genius is for the organisation of peace.

A Long Alliance.

But its army is the most modern and the most silent fighting force on the Continent. One town in the little fortress-towns of Eastern France little taste for the old shows of war. In the streets every man was a soldier, because one had to have soldiers; and in the country every hill-top was a gun-platform, because one had to have guns.

That is the military temper of modern France; it does not set much store by glory, and it has changed so much since its armies swept light-heartedly out into Europe on the first wave of the Revolution. Because France is civilised and because it is rich, France is a peaceful country, and when a country fights for peace it makes war with a hope that wins battles.

Modern France is neither a drill ground nor a play ground. It is a great economic State alive with the enterprise which has built up the industries of its north and the agriculture of its centre, veined closely with lines of railway and canal, and playing a leading part in the commercial life of Europe.

That is the France which Englishmen discovered

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

DAY OF THE "75"

"Soldiers at the Front" Fund.

Under the distinguished patronage of the President of the French Republic and of the Representatives of the Public Powers, of M. M. the President of the Senate, of the Chamber of Deputies, of the President of the Cabinet, of the Ministers of War, Navy and Interior, a "Day of the '75" is being prepared all over the French Territory. The initiator has been the French "Touring Club" which started the "Soldiers at the Front" Fund, the object of which is to send to our fighting men articles making more comfortable their conditions of living: waterproofs, woollen under-clothing, woollen slippers, socks, drawers, handkerchiefs, gloves, towels, tincture of iodine, soap, candles, thread, cord, postcards, playing-cards, tobacco, pipes, cigarettes, paper, chocolate, etc.

The resources which the said fund may derive from that "Day" will enable the organisers to send many more of these articles. To this effect the persons, who will kindly deliver the pretty little badge bearing the image of our marvellous field-guns will accept in exchange any generous gift from the receivers. These badges are the property of the "Fund" which has had them registered, according to the prescriptions of the law. They may be offered to the public only by duly authorized persons, who will wear cards of identification.

Do give, and there will be joy in the Trenches.

Do give, and your gifts will enhance the glory of the hero of this day, the 75 m/m gun.

In August last, at a time when France seemed to be bending under the most formidable rush that ever a people had to bear from an enemy, the 75 m/m gun allowed us to keep up our spirits! It was there, supporting French pluck! It was in the eyes of the world, a symbol of victory.

This is why the "Day of the '75" will contribute to the glorification of its splendid services. The little badge, which on this day will have shone on our breasts, will be kept by all of us among our precious souvenirs, as an expression of our unanimous confidence, and we will all say to our brave soldiers: "Thank you, Friends! Our hearts are close to yours!"

Seen and approved on January 16th, 1915.

The Minister of Interior.

Signed: L. J. Malvy.

The President of the French Touring Club:

Signed: ABEL BALLIER.

In French Indo-China, "the Day of the '75" has been fixed to the 14th of July, 1915.

Signed: E. ROUME.

(Governor General.)

The 14th of July being the French National Fete, the Consul General for France in Hongkong also thinks that no better date could be chosen for making an appeal to the charitable feelings of all the inhabitants of this British Colony.

Signed: GASTON LIEBERT.

RETURN OF SAMPLES

The following return of samples examined under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896," for the quarter ended June 30, 1915, is taken from the Government Gazette.

Description Number of samples found Number adulterated

Food ... 2 0

Rat return for the weeks ending 26th June, and 3rd July, 1915.

SPECIAL CABLE.

THE SINGAPORE COMPULSORY TRAINING BILL.

THIRD READING HELD OVER PENDING INSTRUCTIONS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Singapore, Received 2.10 p.m.
The Compulsory Training Bill which was on the Agenda for the meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council, yesterday, to be passed through all its stages was read a second time, passed through the committee stage, but on coming before the Council to be read a third time it was held over for instructions from the Secretary of State.

H K POLICEMEN VOLUNTEER.

Conditional Permission Granted.

We understand that recently a number of the members of the Hongkong Police Force applied to H. E. the Governor, through the Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police, for permission to proceed to the front, and we are informed that His Excellency has been pleased to grant permission to the following, subject to their passing the medical examination:—Lance Sergeant Spillet; Acting Lance-sergeants Barnett, Wakeford, Lefevre, and Phillips and Police Constables Bloor, Drury, Kelly, Munro, Wilson, Shafston, and Sillies.

LOCAL PASSPORT REGULATION

It is notified that British, Allied or neutral passengers may be called upon to produce either:

(a) a passport on an official form and bearing an official stamp, (this is essential in the case of passengers to Europe), or
(b) a certificate of nationality signed by a Consul or other proper authority, stating name of ship by which travelling, and date of sailing.

SANITARY BOARD.

Orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting to be held on July 13 at 3.45 p.m. are as under:—

Letter from Government re the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Crisp, R.A.M.C., to be a member of the Sanitary Board.

Letter from Government re the erection of 2 sets of wash closets (with 21 seats in all) at the St. Paul's Institution Inland Lot No. 1018, Caroline Rd.

Letter from Government re the erection of 18 water closets at Nos. 1 to 6 Chirawall Avenue, Kowloon, Inland Lot No. 5/4.

Letter from Government re the erection of 3 water closets at Lin Mor No. 16, Peak Road, Inland Lot No. 1485.

Minute by the Medical Officer of Health re the water carriage system.

Application for permission to erect a water closet at No. 49 Conduit Road, Inland Lot No. 2021.

Result of the examinations made under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896," for the quarter ended 30th June, 1915.

Linenwashing return for the fortnight ending 29th June, 1915.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 18th, 20th and 27th June, 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 20th and 27th June, 1915.

Rat return for the weeks ending 26th June, and 3rd July, 1915.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

KITCHENER'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

July 9, 5.00 p.m.
Sunshine favoured Lord Kitchener's visit to the Guildhall, and the scenes in the streets, with the enthusiastic cheering crowds, was remarkable, even for London. A distinguished company filled the historic hall including many cabinet ministers.

Lord Kitchener affirmed with greater emphasis than ever, that they wanted more men and still more men, but the recruiting position was nevertheless immeasurably better than it was ten months ago. He emphasised the fact that the general situation of the war, was as serious now as it was then. He paid a glowing tribute to the bravery of the Australians in assisting in carrying the Dardanelles operations to a victorious conclusion and he eulogised the people of South Africa who, "Not content with bringing an arduous campaign to a successful close now offered large forces to engage the enemy in the main theatre of war."

BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

The following show the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended June 30, 1915, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks	Average Amount	Specie Reserve
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	8,317,244	5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	... 21,100,000	17,500,000
Mercantile Bank of India Limited	1,323,980	800,000
Total	\$28,741,224	23,300,000

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,850,000.

Securities with the Crown Agents \$68,040.

THE COLONY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Government Gazette publishes the following financial statement for the month of April, 1915.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Balances of assets and liabilities on 31st March, 1915 \$3,045,466.67

Revenue from 1st to 30th April, 1915 989,312.38

Expenditure from 1st to 30th April, 1915 1,495,878.03

Balance ... \$2,538,901.02

Assets and Liabilities on the 30th April, 1915.

Deposits not available ... \$284,129.18

House service account ... 6,305.80

Crown Agents' advances ... 62,140.99

Postal agencies ... 22,456.83

Overdraft, Bank ... 2,230,659.67

Total Liabilities ... 2,614,782.47

Balance ... 2,538,901.02

Total ... \$5,153,683.49

Assets.

Subsidiary coins ... \$540,734.37

Advances ... 130,673.71

Imperial ... 34,226.40

Railway construction 4,011,024.71

Unallocated stores 425,336.38

Crown Agents' current account ... 1,544.30

Exchange ... 643.31

Total ... \$5,513,683.49

Liabilities.

Tenders for Police Launch Repairs.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that sealed tenders in

duplicate, which should be clearly

marked "Tender for Repairs to

No. 1 Police Launch," will be

received at the Colonial Secretary's

Office until Noon of Friday, the 23rd instant. Specifications can

be obtained at the Government

Marine Surveyor's office, Ropewalks,

Californian, Washington Street,

Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee,

Columbus, New York, State 4420,

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts

to be executed to the satisfaction

of the Government Marine Surveyor. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or

any tender.

DAY BY DAY.

No Cases.
The Marine Court was again deserted to-day, no cases whatever requiring the attendance of the Magistrate.

Company Struck off Register.
It is notified that the name of

the White Cross Steamship Co.

Limited, has been struck off the Register.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the T.K.K. Nippon Maru are warned that storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered after next Monday, July 12.

Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

Readers are reminded that the Meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce takes place in the Chamber of Commerce Room on Monday next at noon.

Kaitan Mining Output.

We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 26th June amounted to 53,534 tons and the Sales during the period to 51,731 tons.

A Warning.

It is hereby notified that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the Taek On Club, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

Decoration for Local Volunteer Officers.

It is notified that the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration has been granted to Major D. Macdonald and Captain G. P. Lammert, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of May 18, 1899, and August 3, 1902.

Excursion to Macao To-morrow.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's new steamer Tai Shan, will depart

from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9.00 a.m. and return from Macao at 3.00 p.m. Reduced Fares 2nd Class and Deck. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1.00 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Chan Pei Chun \$50; Per Mr. Chan Siu Ki:—Sha Fat Tsoi \$50; Fung Yan Sam \$50; Wo Fat Shing \$45.50;

Comptore Netherlands India Commercial Bank \$10; Kai Tin Hing \$10; Wong Mow Lin \$10; Leung Wing Cheung \$10; Tai Ming Tak \$10; Anonymous \$10.

Hongkong Police Reserve.

Yesterday there was a full parade of the members of the Hongkong Police Reserve in uniform. After roll-call at the Central Police Station, the men were marched to the Cricket Ground and put through their drill by the D.S.P. The Hon. the Captain-Superintendent of Police was present and took the salute at the march past. On Monday all ranks will be inspected on the Cricket Ground by H. E. Major-General Kelly. Members will fall in punctually at 5 p.m. at the Volunteer Headquarters.

Tenders for Police Launch Repairs.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that sealed tenders in

duplicate, which should be clearly

marked "Tender for Repairs to

LESSONS OF THE LUSITANIA.

Illusions from which British People must be Freed.

Before the outbreak of the war anyone who tried to disillusion the public about the fools' paradise they were living in, political, was immediately dubbed a sensation-monger, writes Mr. Austin Harrison in the *Sunday Chronicle*.

For some explained and unexplainable reason, the politicians refused to believe Germany capable of harming the proverbial fly, while the learned, the orators, the academics, and the wirepullers all joined in the popular worship of German civilisation—themselves grotesquely ignorant of every canon and idea upon which Kultur or the Kaiser-idea was based.

We have had some shocks. The gas was bad enough. Now there is the Lusitania. Already we are asking: What next?

I go back to our attitude before the war, because it is still largely our attitude to-day, in spite of many rude awakenings, that attitude of so-called sporting optimism, which means that we think of war as a game of codes and regulations. If before the war we laughed at the idea of German hostility, so ever since the war began we have laughed at the German military action.

We laughed at their submarines. "Fishing them up," old chap," we said (some of us wrote as much), "by the half-dozen, a great haul," etc., and the credulous public believed it. When the German Embassy announced through the American Press that all ships were liable to be torpedoed in the German war zone we thought this latest display of German "bluff" a very good joke indeed.

War a Trial of Violence.

We thought as for the same reasons that we thought German policy harmless. Because we don't know the Germans. Because we will look upon war as a network of juridical niceties instead of a trial of violence. Because we have got it into our heads—we conquerors, we islanders, we sportsmen—that no one can hurt British interests, and that no one has the right to break any law, regulation, or paragraph of Protocol to which we have appended our British signatory.

We laughed, therefore. Yet, coming from the German Embassy, the German advertisement was obviously official; it plainly served as a warning. The company, the Admiralty, even passengers, all received this warning. By this time we might at least know the Germans are thorough in their deeds of ruthlessness. To threaten and not to carry out the threat is foreign to all German thought. And yet the Lusitania sailed without particular attention being given to the Embassy statement. "She is too fast," we said, with our usual jaunty note of heedlessness, and so she went to her destruction.

From the German point of view the sinking of a liner involving the deaths of innocent neutrals—civilians, women, and children—is an act, coming entirely within the scope of their military expediency. Over and over again, men who know the Germans have pointed out that in war the Germans claim all means of violence to be justified, because war is the negation of all conditions and laws that prevail in time of peace.

Loss of life to the Germans means nothing at all. Brutality is recognised as inherent in the war purpose. Cruelty is always condoned as method. On the seas the Germans have frequently declared their right to fight Britain in any way that might appear serviceable, and to destroy whenever, whatever, and wherever possible.

"No Half Measures"—Tirpitz's Threat.

Many years ago now I met Admiral Tirpitz at dinner, and the conversation turned—Germans love starting awkward conversation—on the possibility of an Anglo-German naval war. Tirpitz pulled at his long, black beard and took little part in the talk. But when finally his opinion was demanded, and a very pretty girl, the daughter of

a German painter, stroked him with a bewitching smile and asked him what he would do, the fierce Admiral could not resist her. "To-day," he said "such a fight would be hopeless, but some day the conditions will be more even, and when that day comes the German sailors will know how to fight as Germans have never fought before."

Asked to explain, Tirpitz became reticent at once. "I can only say we will fight," he said, laughing. "There will be no half-measure; that is all I can tell you. We may all go down, but we shall put the British Navy out."

I remember Tirpitz, his gestures, and these words well. He meant them. He has since shown us how little he cares for international laws, or treaties, or considerations of humane warfare. When the German Embassy announced it was dangerous for neutrals to travel on liners bound for the zone of war, they meant it; otherwise it would have been what the Germans call a *blamage*, or stigma on their reputation—a thing they feel keenly. Personally, I am only surprised that they have not gone in for holing liners before, and probably the only reason that they did not is that they still counted on the German-American power to terrify President Wilson into compliance with the German wishes.

That is the explanation of the trouble. The Germans in America have failed; failed to obtain the upper hand, failed to browbeat the President, failed above all to compel Washington to prohibit the export of munitions of war.

That is the point. Realising that America was supplying us with all manner of arms and equipment, and that she intended to continue so doing, according to the rights of neutrals as defined at the Hague, the Germans determined to resort to methods of terrorism. It is *en bâti* now. They know it. They have grown utterly desperate. They are fighting now, for life preservation; to them the question of American feeling matters nothing at all.

The American Position.

When the news arrived first we went about saying, "This means war with America." As usual, we always count on others coming in to help us. Some men I met seemed to think the Lusitania had clinched the matter, and that the war, owing to American participation, was as good as won.

The Germans, we may be sure, carefully thought out the *coup* and all its attendant risks. The States have no army—they know that. To send over their navy would leave the entire coast lines of the New World defenceless; it is a risk the Americans would most unwillingly face. Goodwill signifies little. They know the German influence in America is pretty strong; they can count on it—the secret military German League was not called into existence by Prince Henry for nothing. When it comes to acts, what, after all, can the Americans do to Germany under at least a year's preparation in the training and making of an army?

All this the Germans know perfectly well. They don't care what adjectives men use to heap imprecations on their heads, or how much the laws are invoked in the name of precedent. But they do care very much for the American export of arms to this country and they know that the more hazardous they can make these exports, the bigger the prices we shall have to pay for them and the greater will be the trading difficulties.

Economic injury plays a big part in war, especially in modern war. The Germans would love to learn, for example, that the loss of the Lusitania had influenced the passenger traffic to and from America—bad frightened people. That is the German game. Their object now is to try to damage as much of our shipping as possible; even the humble trawler is in German eyes a gain. To anyone who thinks clearly it is obvious that if ever the Germans succeeded in really carrying out a strong and continuous submarine warfare we in this country would have to stop laughing at these "water Dachshunds" and find a way to destroy them.

Time We Stopped Laughing. It is really time we stopped laughing at our ruthless enemy, whose whole mind and national equipment are conspiring to down us. We scoffed at Lord Roberts. We scoffed at that admirable sailor Sir Percy Scott, who warned us just before the war of the grave potential danger of the submarine.

Our "experts" have continued scoffing at the submarine ever since, even going so far as to say that they are to-day negligible. Perhaps these experts will change their opinions a little now. Of one thing we may be quite sure, and that is that no injury is inflicted on the Germans by an attitude of complacent indifference.

No, the Americans are not likely to "come in." The question is not "Why not?" but "How can they?" Like us, America deemed herself safe from national injury. Like us, she keeps no army capable of meeting the legions of the conscriptivist armies of the Continent. Her position is a difficult one. The Germans will say, "We warned you; and we claim the right to sink any British ship we can"; and there the matter stands, to the dismay of lawyers, sentimentalists, and professional busybodies who in times of peace infuse their theories on the patient and sequestrous peoples.

Though I am not an expert, I believe the German submarine is a real one, and I hold we should look ahead and take some wise precautions in connection with it. I refer to Governmental control of prices of foodstuffs and the prevention of inflated prices, which are rising all the time. It is part of the German plan to send uprisings here by submarine attacks. Now that the fiction of friendship with America has broken down, we may expect a more rigorous German offensive upon the Atlantic *très fier*, and we must expect to hear of determined attacks upon all British bottoms which cross the ocean.

The Only Way to Fight the Tuns. Submarines won't help here. The brutal Hunks know and respect but one thing in war—violence. They will, no doubt, be careful to avoid sinking American ships, but they will certainly have a go at other liners, and they will certainly now carry on the war with a brutality and ruthlessness unprecedented in history.

Our Jolly-boy writers who tell us that fishing submarines are doing Britain poor service. We are not fishing up submarines by the half dozen. All that is rumour and newspaper talk. Our gushing experts who give people to understand that Germany is fighting her last man, and is rapidly falling into galloping consumption, are not helping us to beat the Germans, because ignorant optimism helps no one, and in a country where we depend on the voluntary effort some perspective of truth must be observed, if only to obtain the men.

The Germans, we may be sure, carefully thought out the *coup* and all its attendant risks. The States have no army—they know that. To send over their navy would leave the entire coast lines of the New World defenceless; it is a risk the Americans would most unwillingly face. Goodwill signifies little. They know the German influence in America is pretty strong; they can count on it—the secret military German League was not called into existence by Prince Henry for nothing. When it comes to acts, what, after all, can the Americans do to Germany under at least a year's preparation in the training and making of an army?

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destroy them.

MR. ROBERT LANSING.

America's New Secretary of State.

the Counsellor for the Department of State in the performance of his daily duties, it will be apparent to the casual reader how his training and experience have fitted Mr. Lansing for the performance of his duties. Mr. Lansing was born at Watertown in the State of New York, on October 17th, 1864, the son of an eminent lawyer, descendant of a family identified with the history of New York. His father was the most distinguished member of the family was the John Lansing, of Revolutionary fame, who represented New York in 1787 at Philadelphia, and who was later Chancellor of the State of New York. The present Mr. Lansing graduated from Amherst College in 1886, and like his father and his distinguished ancestor, chose the legal profession.

In 1888 he began the practice of law with his father at Watertown, and until quite recently he continued in private practice except when retained by own and foreign Governments in important cases. The list of these is very large and imposing, and only the more important can be mentioned.

In 1892 he was appointed associate counsel for the United States in the Fur Seal Arbitration and attended the sessions of the International tribunal held in Paris in 1893. In 1894 he was counsel for the Mexican and Chinese Legations at Washington in 1896 he was appointed by Mr. Richard Olney, the Secretary of State counsel for the Government before the Bering Sea Claims Commission, and as such attended the Commission as representative of his Government at its sessions held in Victoria, British Columbia, in 1896, and at Montreal, and Halifax in the latter year.

He was counsel for private parties before the Canadian Joint High Commission in 1898-9, and counsellor for the Mexican and Chinese Legations at Washington in 1900-1. He was solicitor and counsel for the Government before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903, and attended the sessions of the tribunal at London in his official capacity. He was counsel for private parties in the Venezuelan asphalt disputes in 1905; counsel for the United States in the Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague in 1908, and as such counsel attended the sessions of The Hague Tribunal which decided this longstanding and important dispute in 1910.

He was technical delegate of the Government in the Fur Seal Conference at Washington in 1911, and special counsel for the Department of State on various pending diplomatic questions and for the negotiation with Great Britain of the claims to be arbitrated under the special agreement of 1910. He was appointed in 1911 counsel for the United States in the American and British Claims Arbitration, and from 1913 to the date of his appointment as Counsellor, he was agent of the United States before this Commission.

The Qualities of a Counsellor.

The experience which Mr.

Lansing has had is a guarantee of broad-mindedness, and it is safe to assume that he would not have failed with distinction the many posts and positions he has held, if his judgment were not sound and to be relied upon. But more exacting qualities are required in a Counsellor. He should be a diplomat as well as an expert in international law.

Mr. Lansing has associated with diplomats both at home and abroad, and he has the advantage of looking the part as well. He is a man of attractive personality, engaging manner, easy of speech, and careful, though not fastidious, in the choice of language.

His command of idiomatic, forcible, and vital literary English enhances the services which he renders to the Department and to the country, for it is well-known that, under the direction of the President and of the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing is entrusted with the drafting of the important documents which have been prepared since the outbreak of the war and which are likely to become State papers. It was stated in the press that the Note to Great Britain, dated February 10th about the misuse of the American flag by British merchant vessels, and the Note to Germany, protesting earnestly but courteously against the menace to neutral commerce to be expected from the war-zone proclaimed by Germany in British waters, were drafted by Mr. Lansing, and they have had the singular good fortune of being approved by the American press and of being courteously received by the foreign countries to which they were addressed.

Any account of Mr. Lansing however brief, would be inadequate and unsatisfactory to his friends if it did not mention certain abilities and certain characteristics known to and best appreciated by them. To his friends at Henderson Harbour, where he spends his summers, Mr. Lansing is known as a devoted and a successful fisherman. To beyond all, Mr. Lansing is a high-minded Christian gentleman.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL.

An Issue of Debentures and a Time Extension.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice); in the matter of the Oriental Hotel Limited, Kobe, and in the matter of the Companies' Ordinance 1911, section 98.

Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Stevenson of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, supported a motion for an extension of time in connection with the registration of debentures issued in 1912. In 1908 3,500 debentures were issued secured by a trust deed and these were not required to be registered under the old Ordinance, and in 1912 a further series of debentures (1,500) was issued and this series had to be registered under the new Ordinance. He applied for time to register the new series together with the old series and the trust deed.

His Lordship made an order that the time for the registration of both series and trust deed be extended for fourteen days from this date, this order to be without prejudice to the rights of parties acquired prior to the time when the debentures shall be actually registered.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. 6th Sunday after Trinity 11th July, 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Introit: Psalm CXXII. Hymns: 180, 313, 320, 324 (Adlam), 551. Service: Merbecke. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: Tunc, Macfarren, Turle, Te Deum; Woodward, Smart, Turle, Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 1* 266, Evans (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Barnby, Aylward, Goodenough. Magnificat: Barnby (18th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Felton (18th morning). Hymns: 191, 373 (T 407), 370, N.B.—Psalm 59, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 17 in unison. Psalm 60, verses 6, 11 in unison. Psalm 61, verses 3, 8 in unison. * Special Paper.

St. Peter's Church, West Point. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 6th Sunday after Trinity, 11th July, 1915. Morning Prayer. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Te Deum; Blissett. Benedictus: Langdon. Hymns: 13-Tune 6 & m. 332-350. National Anthem. Evening Prayer. Hymn: 39-Tune 163 & m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Purcell; Aylward-Turle. Magnificat: Barnby in D 18th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wick 10th Evening. Hymns: 274-136-159-Tune 235 & m. Vesper Hymn: National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road. Morning 11. Hymns 14, 526, 21, Psalm 148. Evening 6. Hymns: 381, 215, 271, 392. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macnabie. The Gospel Hall—38 Queen's Road. (3 doors from bottom of D'Aguilar Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m., and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture, Saturday at 8 p.m., Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist. —MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m. Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan Chai. —Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m. Soldier's and Sailor's Home Arsonal Street. —Sunday Evening Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road. —Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glencairn. —Low Masses at 6.7 and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

a less degree, to his friends in Washington, he is known as one interested in golf. To a smaller circle he is known as one possessing a fine and exquisite gift of verse, although he has hitherto refused to show this with the public. And to this same small circle he is known to be not merely a draughtsman of great ability, but equally skilful with the brush, above and beyond all, Mr. Lansing is a high-minded Christian gentleman.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL, BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th July, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A Large Consignment of Lace & Insertion. (The above will be offered in such lots as will suit both wholesale and retail). On view from Monday, the 12th July. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "NIPPON MARU". The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 6th July at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 12th July at 5 p.m. No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 14th July at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognised if filed after 19th July.

K. DOL.
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 5th 1915.

NOTICES.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebattik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebattik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpon Coal (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuk Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal
Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the whole of the business, stock-in-trade, furniture and fixtures of the Ming Chan (茗珍) Tea Shop carrying on business at No. 369 and also at the first floors of Nos. 367 and 371 Queen's Road West, have been sold to and taken over by the undersigned as the sole proprietor thereof as and from the 10th day of June, 1915, and the said business is now carried on under the style of Ming Chan Sing Kee (茗珍成記) and the former proprietors (or proprietor) have (or has) no concern whatever in the said business.

Dated the 7th day of July, 1915.

LI SIK YAN (李錫研)
MING CHAN SING KEE

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 9th July, 1915

The Most Marvelous Programme ever Presented
The Great Sensational Feature Film
Which has caused such a Commotion in the Colony.
15th & 16th Episodes
of the
"PERILS OF PAULINE"
"See the Great Duel"
"Pauline being Rescued"
Pathé's British Gazettes
Latest & most sensational events
See the Great Keystone Comics.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing SATURDAY, 10th July

the great exclusive drama

THE SECRET OF THE MYSTERIOUS "X"

in 8 parts, length 10,000 feet

(Produced by The Dansk-Biograf Co.)

NOTICES.



When you buy a Ford Touring Car you buy what you pay for—a real touring car—and infinitely more than is usually implied in the term "touring car". Low first cost, durability and lowest cost of operation explain the economy in Ford cars.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
4, DES VŒUX ROAD.
Sole Agents:

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFÉ
CATERERS.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members to be held on Monday 12th July, at 12 noon in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building, the following resolutions will be proposed and if carried by a majority of those present and entitled to vote will take effect.

1. That, in the opinion of this Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber, it is inconsistent with the purposes for which the Chamber was formed and exists, and inconsistent with the obligations of the Chamber towards the Government, and inconsistent with the interests of the Chamber as a whole, that any member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a member.

2. That accordingly the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXV viz.—

"Any member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a member."

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 30 June, 1915.

CLEARANCE SALE
of
LAMPSHADES.

30% discount for CASH

at

KOMOR & KOMOR'S

Alexandra Buildings,

Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 1915
BUTCHER MEAT.

	Ota.	尾 筋	肉食	尾 筋	肉食
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19		Bananas, fragrant Canton, San Shing Heung Chiu lb.—		
" Prime Cut—	21		(bridies), Macao, San Heung Chiu	3	
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	10		Chestnuts, Chinese, Foong Lut	—	
" Roast—Shiu	10		Carambola, Young To	each 12	
" Breast—Ngau Lam	17		Coconuts, Ye Tee	lb. 30	
" Soup—Tong Yuk	15		Grapes—Po Tai Tee	lb. 25	
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20		Lemons, China, Ling Mang	8	
" do, —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30		America, Kam Shan Ling Mang	10	
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24		Lichees Dried, Lai Ohi, small Stone	lb. 28	
Bullock's Brains—No. per set 10			Fresh	5	
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50		Oranges, (Canton) Shan-shang Tim Ching	8	
corned,—Ham Ngau Li	60		Sweet	—	
" Head,—Ngau Tau	\$1.00		Pears, (American), Kui San Shoot Lay	10	
" Heart,—Ngau Sun	lb. 14		(Canton), Cookin, Sha Li	10	
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	20		Peanuts, Fa Shang	10	
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each 11		Plantsin, Tsai Chiu	—	
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	11		Plums, Swatow, Hung Lai	—	
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	18		Pumelo, Siam, Ohm Lo Yau	each 14	
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb. 13		Shanghai, Lo Kwat	—	
" Tripes (undressed),—Ngau To	6		Walnuts, Hop To	lb. 15	
Calf's Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsi-tsu-kenk	set \$1.00		Green, Sang Hop Tao	—	
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 25		Water Melon, (Am.), Kom San Sai Kwa	each	
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	25				
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	24				
" Saddle..	27				
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	27				
Brains,—Chu No	per set 24				
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb. 13				
Fry,—Chu Chap	15				
Head,—Chu Tau	16				
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each 11				
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	18				
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb. 28				
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	24				
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	20				
" Leg,—Chu Pei	28				
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	20				
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60				
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each 8				
" Kidney,—Yeung Yiu	12				
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb. 26				
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	22				
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	20				
Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	26				
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19				
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20				
Lard,—Chu Yau	20				

POULTRY.

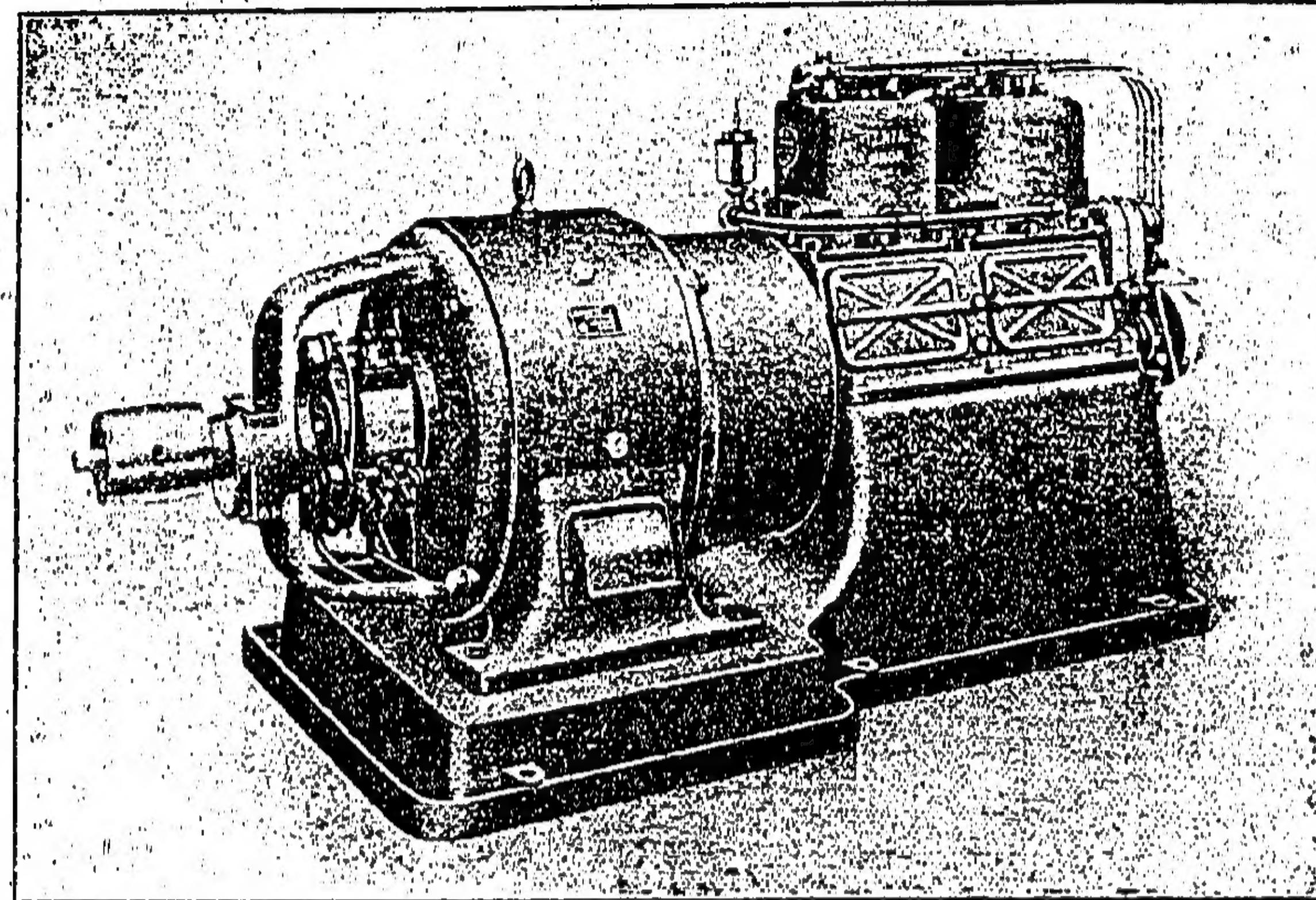
	Ots.
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb. 35
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	34
Doves,—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
" (fresh)	36
Fowl, Canton,—Kai	lb. 42
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese,—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 28
" Hoibow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	25
Snipe,—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kang	lb. 60
" Ben,	45
Pheasant,—Shan Kai	75
Quail,—Om Chun	25
Partridges,—Che Ku	65

FISH.

	Ots.
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	15
Carp,—Li Yu	20
Catfish,—Chi Yu	12
Codfish,—Man Yu	14
Crabs,—Hai	28
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	16
Dab,—Sha Mong Yu	12
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	13
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	13
" Freshwater,—Tam Sui Yu	18
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	49
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	16
Herrings,—Tso Pak	20
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach,—Wu Yu	26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	28
Mackerel,—Ohi Yu	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	32
Mullet,—Chi Yu	16
Oysters,—Shang Ho	22
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	12
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	15
Pomfret,—White,—Hak Chong	26
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	28
Prawns,—Ming Ha	38
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	15
Roach,—Chun Yu	12
Salmon,—Ma Yu	30
Shark,—Sha Yu	7
Skate,—Po Yu	8
Tuna,—Ha	25</

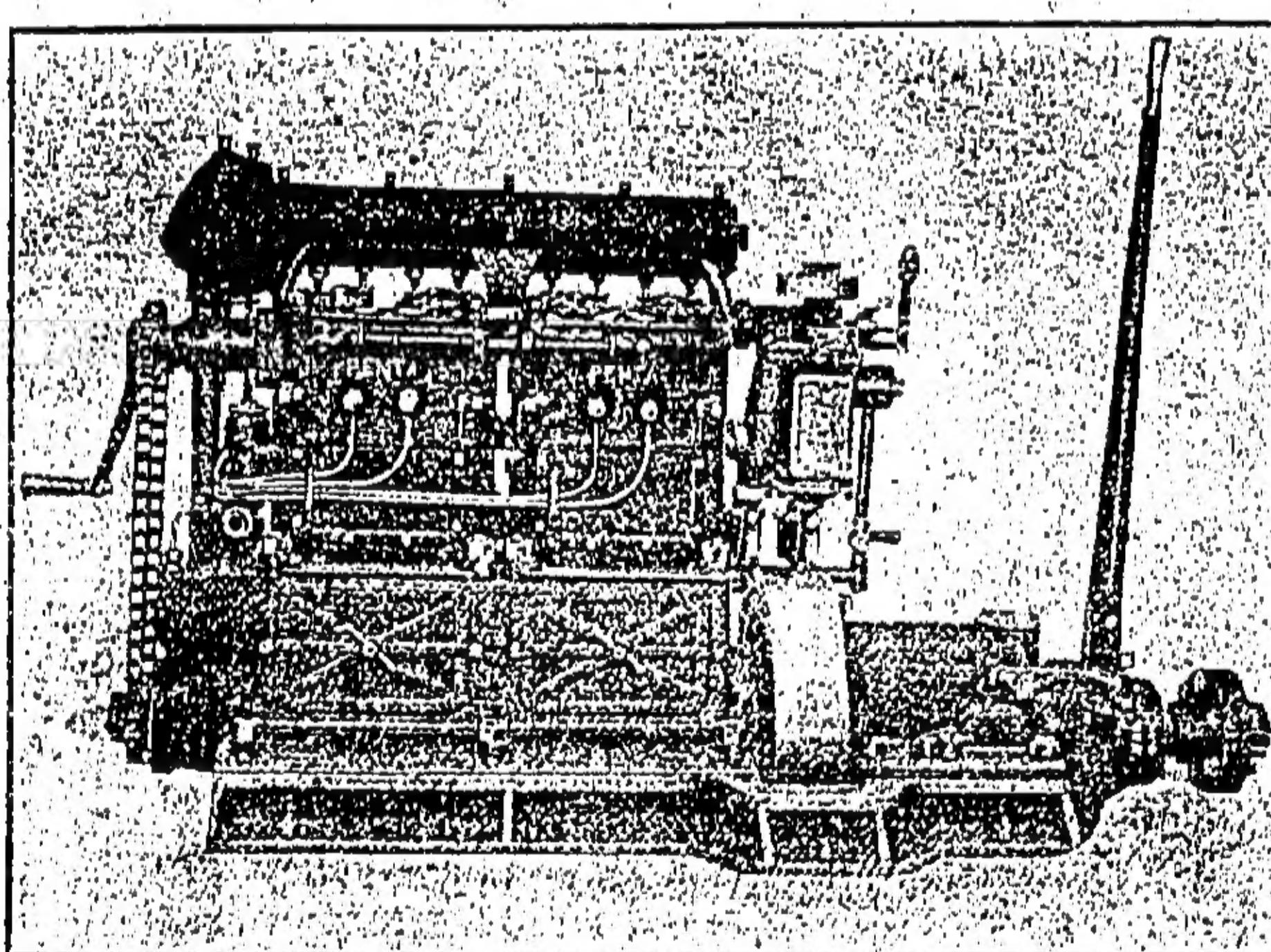
THE PENTA MOTOR

FOR PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, DYNAMOS, AND ALL STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE PURPOSES.
THE MOST RELIABLE AND ECONOMICAL MOTOR ON THE MARKET.



10 H.P. PENTA MOTOR DYNAMO.

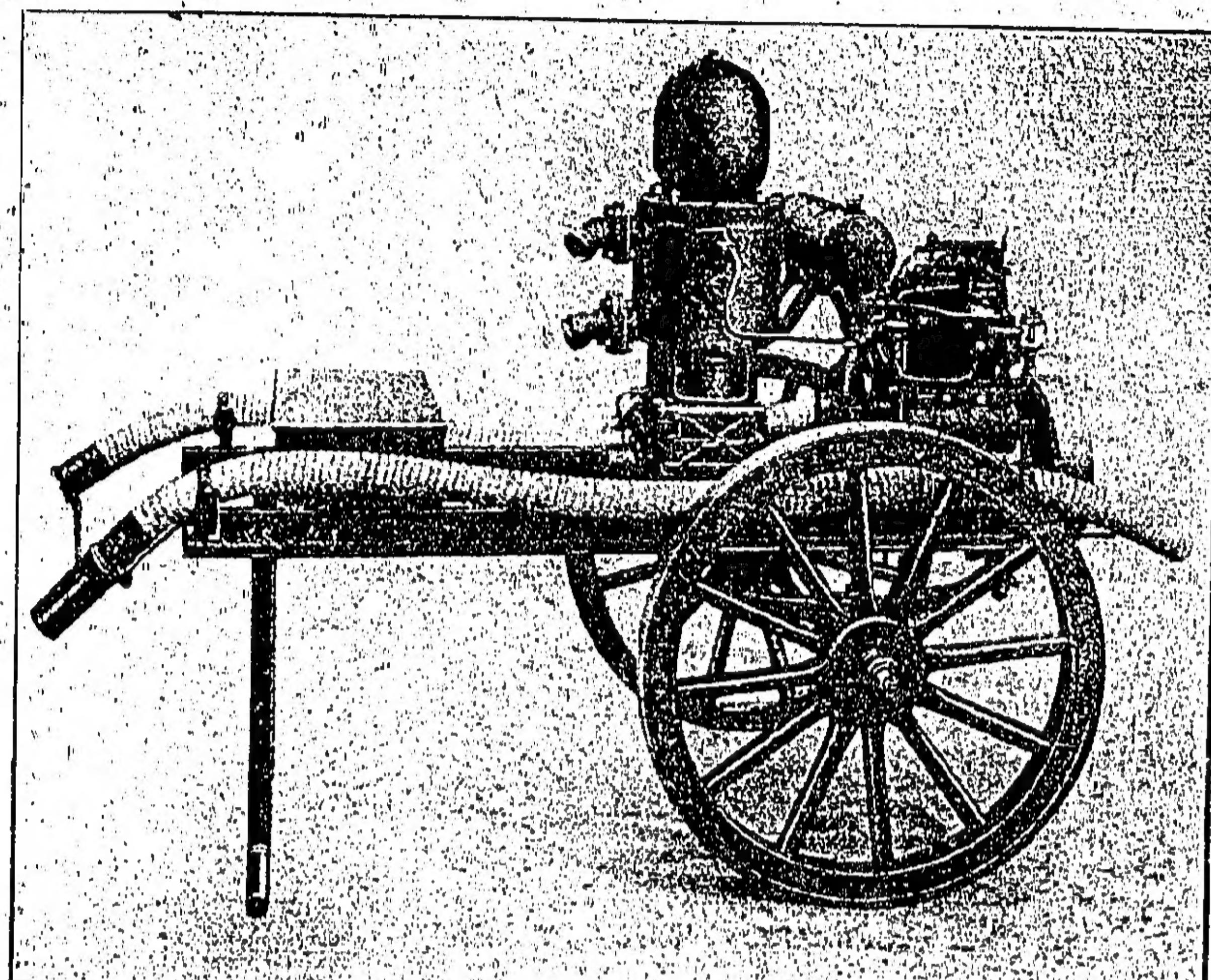
The Penta Engines direct connected to Electric Generators are very inexpensive, simple and easy to handle, especially as lighting sets for mansions, villas, farms, contractors, etc., the engines have automatic governors, are clean, smokeless and odourless, built in sizes from 1 to 72 B. H. P. and for all common tensions.



24 B.H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR.

Unsurpassed in Construction and Workmanship; Economical Working Accessibility of all Working Parts; and Silent Running. The best Four-cycle Motor on the market for Running on Petroleum.

BUILT IN
SWEDEN
THE HOME
OF THE
PENTA MOTOR.



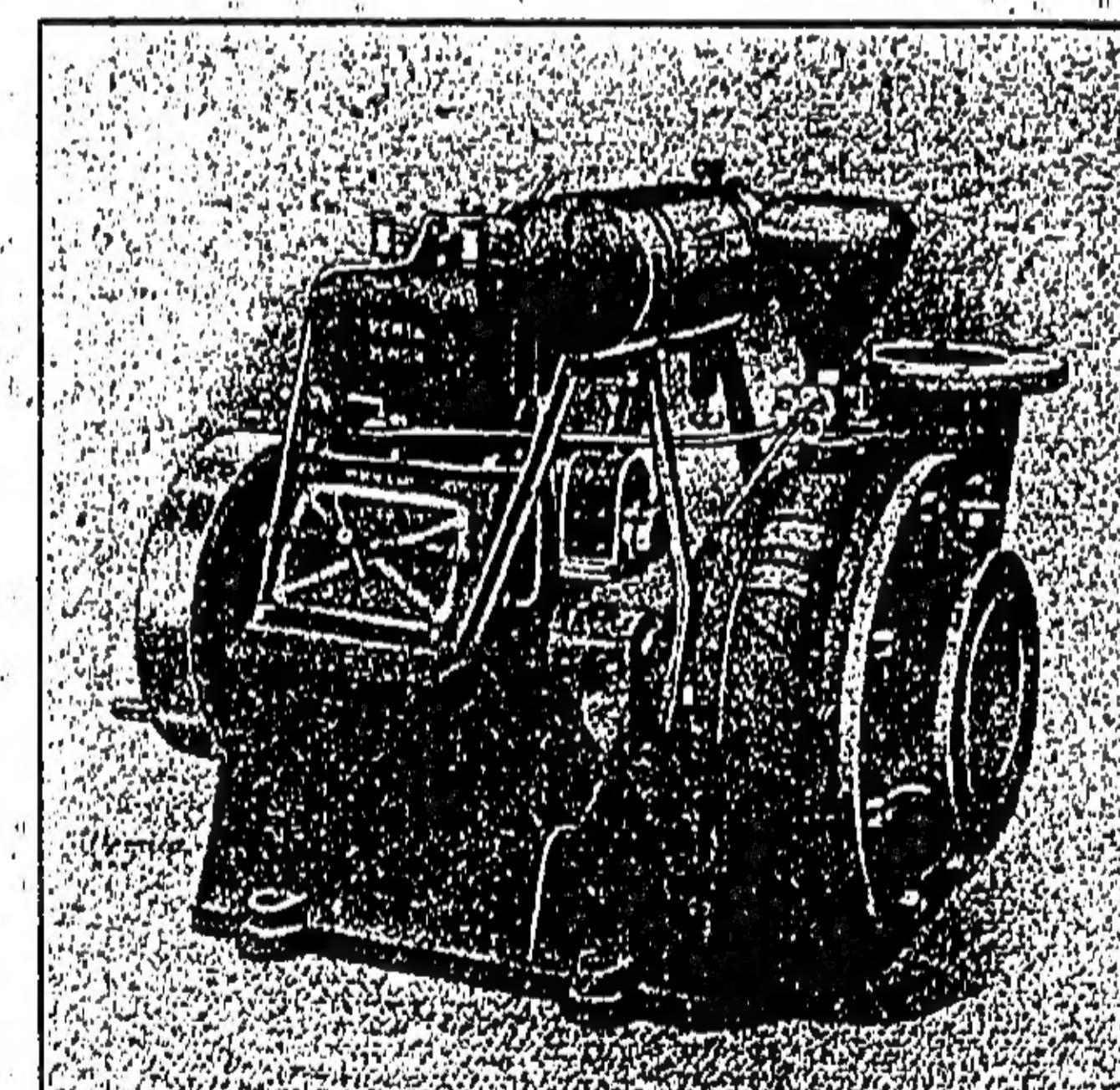
5 H.P.--250 LITRES PER MINUTE
PENTA FIRE ENGINE.

When the Motor Fire Engine was first put on the market people thought it would not be a success, but practical demonstration and the adoption of the Motor Fire Engine by Numerous Municipalities have proved its high efficiency and success. Without doubt the Penta Motor Fire Engine is the best of its kind on the market to-day.



12 H.P.--500 LITRES PER MINUTE
PENTA FIRE ENGINE.

The Pump is Coupled Direct with the Motor. The valves are made of Special Bronze without Rubber Tightening Washers. All parts are easily Accessible.



8 H.P.--3000 LITRES PER MINUTE
PENTA CENTRIFUGAL SET.

For Driving with Benzine, Benzol, Spirit and Petroleum cheap to run, easy to work, and easy to set in Motion. Magnetically Ignited.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. IN CHINA, LTD.
YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR).

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS. SA.—SALES. B.—BUYERS. N.—NOMINAL.

STOCK.	To-day's CLOSING PRICES	NUMBER OF SHARES	PAR VALUE UP	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE
				HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST	LOWEST	14TH MAY,	14TH MAY,	now	now	
Banks.	\$815 b.	120,000	\$125 all	855	July.	700	Oct.	815	790	{ £2; 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$276/-											
Marine Insurances.												
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	368	10,000	\$250 50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	370	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.		
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	£15 £3	145	May	133	Jan.	170	160	{ Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914		
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ltd.	\$910 b.	12,400	\$250 100	847	April	700	Oct.	890	855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914		
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	...\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100 60	210	April	192	Jan.	240	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914		
Fire Insurances.												
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$150 b.	20,000	\$6.00 20	160	July	140	Oct.	150	130	89 for 1913		
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	...\$395 b.	8,000	\$250 50	395	Feb.	368	April	395	385	\$27 for 1913		
Shipping.	{ 40 cts. b. x the re-											
C. & M. S.S. Co., Ltd.	{ turn of \$4.50 per s.	30,000	425 all	10	Jan.	5½	Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906		
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	...\$56 m.	20,000	\$50 all	36	Mar.	27½	Nov.	56	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14		
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	21 s.	80,000	\$15 all	20½	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	21	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	...\$110½ b.	60,000	£5 all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	110	96	{ Final of 6% making 6½ on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913		
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	84½ m.	3,797,610	£1 all	100	Feb.	70	Sept.	89/6 x div.	82/6 x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914		
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	...\$35 s.	40,000	\$10 all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	36	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.14		
Refineries.												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$12 b.	20,000	\$100 all	96	Feb.	70	Nov.	123	111	\$3 for 1912		
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	...\$38 b.	7,000	\$100 all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	38	27½	\$3 for 1897		
Mining.												
Kailan Mining Admition.	32/- s.	1,000,000	£1 all	41	Feb.	33½	Dec.	33.6	32/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)		
Raub Australian Gold Min. div.	...\$3.75 b.	200,000	£1 all	310	Jan.	1.00	Nov.	3.75	3.60	1/2 mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913		
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6 m.	160,000	£1 all	39	Feb.	19½	Nov.	32.6	32/6	1/ mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913		
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.												
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	...\$71 s.	60,000	\$50 all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	72½	68	\$3.50 for year 1914		
Hongkong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	...\$75 b.	60,000	\$50 all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	75	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914		
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	...\$51 b.	55,700	t. 100 all	60	July	50	Dec.	52	51	Tls. 5 for 1913		
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	...\$81 b.	38,600	t. 100 all	169	Jan.	82½	Dec.	85	80	Tls. 5 for 1914		
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.												
Anglo French Lands.	...\$9.4	13,000	t. 100 t. 100	—	—	94	94	94	94	Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14		
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	...\$116 b.	20,000	\$50 50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	(\$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14)		
Hongkong Land Investment Co.	...\$110 b.	50,000	\$100 all	117½	July	98	Nov.	119	108	\$3 for year ending 31.12.14		
H'phrey's Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	...\$10.60 a.s.	100,000	\$10 all	91½	Jan.	7	Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914		
E'lon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	...\$40 b.	6,000	\$50 t. 20	45½	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914		
Shanghai Lands.	...\$104 s.	78,000	t. 50 all	98	Dec.	69	Oct.	106	101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914		
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	...\$72 b.	14,600	\$50 all	73	June	66	Feb.	72	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14		
Hongkong Central Estates	...\$100 s.	16,000	\$100 all	—	—	66	Feb.	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14		
Cotton Mills.												
Ews Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	...\$171 b.	20,000	t. 50 all	138	July	135	May	168½	152½	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14		
Hongkong Cotton Co.	...\$73 sa. & b.	125,000	\$10 all	84	Mar.	7	June	7.40	7	50 cents 31.7.08		
Kung Yik	...\$14 b.	75,600	t. 100 all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	143	139½	Tls. 12 for year ending 30.11.14		
Laou King Mow	...\$75 b.	8,000	t. 100 all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	b. 86	Tls. 12 for 1913		
Shanghai Cottons in Shai.	...\$37 b.	40,000	t. 50 all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	99½	97½	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30.6.14		
Miscellaneous.												
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	...\$10 b.	10,000	\$10 all	12	May	6	Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914		
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	...\$414 s.	10,000	\$5 all	4.90	July	4	April	4½	4½	6% for year ending 23.2.06		
Do. (Spec. shares)												
China Prov't, L. & M. Co., Ltd.	...\$3	125,000	\$10 all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	81	80	\$0.50 for year 1914		
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	...\$44 b.	40,000	7½ all	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14		
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	...\$65 b.	400,000	\$10 all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.90	6.70	50 cents for 1914.		
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	...\$41 b.	60,000	\$10 all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	40	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914		
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	...\$184 b.	6,500	\$25 all	217½	July	174	Dec.	184	184	Final of \$6 making \$8½ for 1914		
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	...\$25 b.	60,000	\$10 all	25	June	22	Apr.	26	25	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914		
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 s.	325,000	5/- all	13½	July	7½	Feb.	5 x div.	4.80 x div.	10% for 1914		
Langkats	...\$39 b.	250,000	t. 10 all	64½	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	38	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 afo 1913.		
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	...\$9.30 a.s. (New)	25,000	\$10 all	10½	Jan.	9½	June	10	10	{ 70 cts. on fully paidshares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15		
Philippines, Ltd.	...\$4 b.	75,000	\$10 all	—	—	—	—	4	4	None		
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	...\$5 b.	12,000	\$10 10	—	—	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.		
Societé des Pulpes et Papier teries du Tonkin	...\$20 b.	13,200	\$50 all	—	—	20	20	20	20	None		
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	...\$3.15 b.	27,723	\$10 all	22½	Feb.	17	Jan.	17½	16½	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14		
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	...\$17½ s.	90,000	\$10 all	8½	April	6.90	Dec.	6.60 x div.	6.50 x div.	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14		
Watson and Co., Ltd.	...\$61½ s.	21,000	\$7 all	9½	Jan.	6½	Dec.	6½	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14		</

NOTICES

GENUINE PAINTS MIXED
READY FOR THE BRUSH.

IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

in many shades. Tint Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use,
for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.

POST OFFICE.

The public are hereby notified that the G.P.O. is prepared to receive instructions relating to information concerning the sighting of steamers at either Gay Rock or Waglan Light-houses. The charge for such messages is 20 cents per message.

Short messages to be signalled by semaphore to incoming ships from the light-houses will also be accepted at a fee of 5 cents for word.

All instructions must be given either (1) in writing and handed in at the Enquiry Counter G.P.O. accompanied by the fee.

(2) telephoned in the case of shipping firms having accounts with the G.P.O. (formerly with the Harbour Office) to the Telegraph Operator Room 16 G.P.O. Tel. 745.

The Harbour Office Telegraphs have been removed to the G.P.O.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrones, Pelew and Marshall Island can now be accepted for transmission.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

MAILS DUE.

Australia, Taiyuan, 10th inst.
Philippine Is., Tacoma Maru, 11th inst.
Shanghai, Yingchow, 11th inst.
Europe, Suwa Maru, 12th inst.
French Polynesia, 12th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) — Per LUCHOW, 10th July, 5 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday, 14th July.)

Wel-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per CHIP-SHING, 10th July, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 12th July.

Sandakan—Per MAUSANG, 12th July, 11 a.m.
Chinwangtso—Per TUNGSHAN, 12th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 12th July, 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 13th July.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe —Per SUWA M., 13th July 9 a.m.
Haliphong—Per KEIJO MARU, 13th July 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin, and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per TAI-YUEN, 13th July, 11 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 13th July 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai and North China, Europe via Siberia — Per SINKIANG, 13th inst. 3 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 17th July.)

THURSDAY 15th July.

Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius and London—Per KAMO M., 15th July, 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia) — Per YINGCHOW, 15th July, 3 p.m.
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday, 20th July.)

FRIDAY, 16th July.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per HITACH M., 16th July, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 16th July, 1:30 p.m.

Philippines Is., Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Guinea via Thursday Is.—NIKKO M., 16th July 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 17th July.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 16th July, at 5 p.m. — Per SARDINA, 17th July, Printed Matter and Samples 10 a.m. Registration 10.15 a.m. Registration Kowloon B.C. 9.30 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 18th July.

Philippines Is.—TAMING, 20th Inst. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 20th July, 1:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd July.

Austria—Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per EMPIRE, 22nd July, 10 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Taiyuan, Br. ss 2,000, P. W. Greenson 10th July—Melbourne, General B. & S.

Sinkiang, Br. ss 1,616, C. C. Williams, 9th July—Shanghai, 8th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Hue, Fr. 739, A. Cornelissen, 9th July—Haiphong, 8th July, Gen.—A. R. Mart.

Cavite, Br. ss 3,006, P. S. Robinson, 9th July—Tingtau, 2nd July, Ballast —A. P. Co.

Liangchow, Br. ss 1,820, Benson, 10th July—Canton, General—B. & S.

Chibahing, Br. ss 1,199, Walker, 10th July—Canton, General—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

July 9.

Hakata Maru for Calcutta via Singapore
Phuoy for Saigon
Haitan for Foochow via Swatow
Chiou Maru for Bentuyu
Eiger for Dalby via Choofo
Chingtu for Singapore via Swatow
Hongkong for Haiphong via Holow
Tungching for Salgon via Swatow
Sunkiang for Iollo
Luchow for Canton
American for Kwang-chow-wan
Kumsang for Kobe via Maji

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

July 9.

Singan for Swatow
Telemachus for Saigon
Cyclops for Liverpool via Manila

July 10.

Kyo Maru for Caronel via Moli
Tjatjap for Batavia via Banks
Hanoi for Haiphong via Pakhoi
Chilpang for Tientsin via Wel-hai-wai
Sunkiang for Canton
Yuenyang for Manila
Foothow for Iollo

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss Shinkang from Shanghai—Mr. & Mrs. C. Reed, Messrs. Horne, Lawson, Kew, J.A. Randall, Mr. & Mrs. O. Pomary, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. O. N. Laird, E. K. Edmunds.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per ss Yokohama Maru for Japan—Dr. & Mrs. J. Moorehead, R. J. Rawlinson, Mrs. J. A. Randall, Mr. & Mrs. O. Pomary, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. O. N. Laird, E. K. Edmunds.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st June, 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1914	1915
Tytam	31ft. 6in. Below	31ft. 6in. Below
Hawthorn	ref. sin. overflow	ref. sin. overflow
Tytam Inter.	31ft. 6in. Below	31ft. 6in. Below
P. K. Fulham	31ft. 6in. Below	31ft. 6in. Below
Wong-nam-tai	9ft. 6in. Below	9ft. 6in. Below
	overflow	overflow
	chung	chung

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1914	1915
Tytam	101,600	101,640
Tytam Bawash	15,748	15,745
Tytam Intermediate	61,66	61,78
P. K. Fulham	52,00	47,10
Wong-nam-tai	16,07	15,64

TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF MILLION OF GALLONS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915.

Consumption ... 39,746 35,51

Population ... 117,619 107,019

Consumption per head ... 344 340

Services to houses in Hiller main District disconnected from River mains and supply given by public fountains only during May, 1914. Constant supply in all districts during May, 1915.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1914	1915
Kowloon Gra.	270,350	301,40
Reservoir	10ft. 6in. Below	10ft. 6in. Below
Waterworks	ref. sin. overflow	ref. sin. overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Kowloon Gra. 1914 1915

Reservoir 270,350 301,40

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions of Decimals Gallons During the month of May, 1915.

Consumption ... 39,33 37,81 m. gallons

Estimated popula- 94,359 96,310

Consumption per head per day ... 344 340

The Government Analyst's report show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department, V. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

5th July to 11th July, 1915.

High Water Hong Kong Mean High Water Mean Low Water

Mon. 5 m. 4 ft. 4 ft. 2 ft. 2 ft.

Tues. 6 m. 5 ft. 5 ft. 3 ft. 3 ft.

Wed. 7 m. 6 ft. 6 ft. 4 ft. 4 ft.

Thur. 8 m. 7 ft. 7 ft. 5 ft. 5 ft.

Fri. 9 m. 8 ft. 8 ft. 6 ft. 6 ft.

Sat. 10 m. 9 ft. 9 ft. 7 ft. 7 ft.

Sun. 11 m. 10 ft. 10 ft. 8 ft. 8 ft.

m morning. a afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.00—Pressure has given way slightly to moderately over the northern part of the area and a further slight increase has occurred elsewhere. The anticyclone remains stationary to the south-east of the Loochoo but has become more intense. Shallow depressions are situated to the west of Haliphong and over the Sea of Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S. winds, moderate to fresh, equally fair to cloudy probably some showers.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.E. and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.E. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

9th July, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Winds.

Wootook 7a 29.95 63 93 0 e

Nemuru 6a 29.71 em. 1

Hakodate 6a 29.69 w. 1

Tokio 29.60 0

Kochi 29.58 w. 3

Nagasaki 29.54 nw. 1

Legima 29.52 ss. 1

Osima 29.51 0

Naha 29.49 s. 2

Ishigaki 29.45 ss. 1

Chikudz 29.40 0

Shanghai 29.30 77 92 em. 2 b

Gutufa 29.21 76 85 em. 3 eb

Sharp P. 6a 29.17 80 87 0 b

Anoy 6a 29.03 79 91 w. 0 o

Swatow 6a 29.01 75 91 0 b

Taihoku 6a 29.01 75 91 0 b

Tai-chu 29.02 75 91 0 b

Tai-an 29.02 75 91 0 b

P. D'ores 29.02 75 91 0 b

Canton 6a 29.74 77 95 em. 2 b

Gap Rock 29.77 83 93 em. 3 eb